STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 120702

TO: Ralph J Gitomer
Location: 3d65 / 3e71
Wednesday, May 05, 2004
Art Unit: 1651
Phone: 272-0916
Serial Number: 09 / 890135

From: Jan Delaval
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
Rem 1A51
Phone: 272-2504

jan.delaval@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Search and Information Resources Administration

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=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:57:41 ON 05 MAY 2004
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provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    3 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 679390-57-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   3 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 679390-57-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> d ide can tot

L95  ANSWER 1 OF 11  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   16807-48-0  REGISTRY
CN   4H-Pyran-4-one, 3-acetyl-2-hydroxy-6-methyl- (8CI, 9CI)   (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Dehydracetic acid
CN   Dehydroacetic acid
CN   DHAA
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C8 H8 O4
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
       CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIUDB,
       PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
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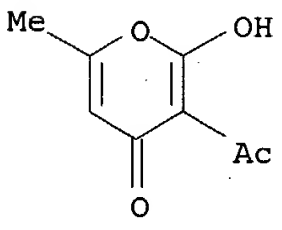


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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

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               3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
              23 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE   1:  139:364798

REFERENCE   2:  139:223017

REFERENCE   3:  138:271580

REFERENCE   4:  135:185184
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REFERENCE 5: 133:139956

REFERENCE 6: 131:137985

REFERENCE 7: 131:5212

REFERENCE 8: 124:156061

REFERENCE 9: 123:342253

REFERENCE 10: 123:172563

L95 ANSWER 2 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **13463-67-7** REGISTRY
CN Titanium oxide (TiO2) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1120ZS95A8
CN 1385RN59
CN 1500D
CN 234DA
CN 500HD
CN 63B1 White
CN A 100
CN A 160
CN A 200
CN A 200 (pigment)
CN A 330
CN A 330 (pigment)
CN A-Fil Cream
CN A-FN 3
CN Aerolyst 7710
CN Aerolyst 7711
CN Aerosil P 25
CN Aerosil P 25S6
CN Aerosil P 27
CN AF-E 3D
CN AK 15
CN AK 15 (pigment)
CN AM 100
CN Amperit 780.0
CN AMT 100
CN AMT 600
CN AT 02
CN AUF 0015S
CN Austiox R-CR 3
CN B 101
CN B 101 (pigment)
CN BA-PW 25
CN Bayer R-FD 1
CN Bayertitan A
CN Bayertitan AN 3
CN Bayertitan R-FD 1
CN Bayertitan R-FK 21
CN Bayertitan R-FK-D
CN Bayertitan R-KB 2
CN Bayertitan R-KB 3
CN Bayertitan R-KB 4
CN Bayertitan R-KB 5
CN Bayertitan R-KB 6
CN Bayertitan R-U 2
CN Bayertitan R-U-F
CN Bayertitan R-V-SE 20

CN Bayertitan T
CN Bistrater L-NSC 200C
CN BR 29-7-2
CN C 97
CN **Titanium dioxide**
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
AR 51745-87-0
DR 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1344-29-2, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 62338-64-1, 101239-53-6, 98084-96-9, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 100292-32-8, 116788-85-3, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7
MF O2 Ti
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

O=Ti=O

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

124192 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1725 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
124421 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 140:314057

REFERENCE 2: 140:313952

REFERENCE 3: 140:313791

REFERENCE 4: 140:313779

REFERENCE 5: 140:313771

REFERENCE 6: 140:313539

REFERENCE 7: 140:313502

REFERENCE 8: 140:313420

REFERENCE 9: 140:313402

REFERENCE 10: 140:313318

L95 ANSWER 3 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **9004-34-6** REGISTRY
CN **Cellulose (8CI, 9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN α-Cellulose
CN β-Amylose
CN 3mAQUACEL

CN 402-2B
CN Alicell LV
CN Alpha Cel PB 25
CN Alphafloc
CN Arbocel
CN Arbocel B 00
CN Arbocel B 600
CN Arbocel B 600/30
CN Arbocel B 800
CN Arbocel B 820C
CN Arbocel BC 1000
CN Arbocel BC 200
CN Arbocel BE 600
CN Arbocel BE 600/10
CN Arbocel BE 600/20
CN Arbocel BE 600/30
CN Arbocel BEM
CN Arbocel BFC 200
CN Arbocel BWW 40
CN Arbocel DC 1000
CN Arbocel FD 00
CN Arbocel FD 600/30
CN Arbocel FIC 200
CN Arbocel FT 40
CN Arbocel FT 600/30H
CN Arbocel G 350
CN Arbocel M 80P
CN Arbocel TF 30HG
CN Arbocel TP 40
CN Avicel
CN Avicel 101
CN Avicel 102
CN Avicel 2330
CN Avicel 2331
CN Avicel 955
CN Avicel CL 611
CN Avicel E 200
CN Avicel F 20
CN Avicel FD 100
CN Avicel FD 101
CN Avicel FD-F 20
CN Avicel M 06
CN Avicel M 15
CN Avicel M 25
CN Avicel NT 020
CN Avicel NT 050
CN Avicel PH
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 12656-52-9, 9012-19-5, 9037-50-7, 9076-30-6, 58968-67-5, 99331-82-5, 67016-75-5, 67016-76-6, 51395-76-7, 61991-21-7, 61991-22-8, 68073-05-2, 70225-79-5, 74623-16-8, 75398-83-3, 77907-70-1, 84503-75-3, 89468-66-6, 39394-43-9, 209533-95-9
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
81540 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
8086 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
81603 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 140:312120

REFERENCE 2: 140:312059

REFERENCE 3: 140:312038

REFERENCE 4: 140:309525

REFERENCE 5: 140:309491

REFERENCE 6: 140:309469

REFERENCE 7: 140:309442

REFERENCE 8: 140:309432

REFERENCE 9: 140:309409

REFERENCE 10: 140:309398

L95 ANSWER 4 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **7681-49-4** REGISTRY
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Sodium fluoride (8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN Act
CN Act (mouthwash)
CN Antibulit
CN Chemifluor
CN Dentalfluoro
CN Duraphat
CN FDA 0101
CN Floridine
CN Florinse
CN Florocid
CN Fludent
CN Fluoraday
CN Fluorigard
CN Fluorol
CN Fluorzoin
CN Flura Drops
CN Flurexal
CN Flursol
CN Fungol B
CN Fuoros
CN Karidium
CN Karigel N
CN Lemoflur
CN Luride SF
CN Minute-Gel
CN Miranol
CN Neosten
CN Neutra-Care
CN NSC 77385

CN Ora-Bliss
CN Ossalin
CN Ossin
CN Osteo F
CN Osteofluor
CN Osteoflur
CN Pediaflor
CN Pergantene
CN Prevident
CN Prevident 5000 Plus
CN Prodent
CN Slow-Fluoride
CN Sodium monofluoride
CN Sodium monofluoride (NaF)
CN T-Fluoride
CN Thera Flur
CN Winterfresh Gel
CN Zymafluor
DR 59217-75-3, 67112-29-2, 39287-69-9
MF F Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

F—Na

21707 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
117 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
21720 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:311715

REFERENCE 2: 140:311696

REFERENCE 3: 140:311621

REFERENCE 4: 140:309787

REFERENCE 5: 140:308507

REFERENCE 6: 140:308495

REFERENCE 7: 140:307753

REFERENCE 8: 140:306236

REFERENCE 9: 140:305789

REFERENCE 10: 140:304366

L95 ANSWER 5 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **7631-86-9** REGISTRY

CN **Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1165MP
CN 175GR
CN 255S
CN 300CF
CN 30R50
CN 30R7
CN 3K
CN 3KS
CN 400G
CN 400WQ
CN 5X
CN 937L
CN 940UP
CN 955W
CN 980H
CN A 150
CN A 175
CN A 200
CN A 300
CN A 380
CN Acematt HK 400
CN Acematt TS 100
CN Acrifix 122
CN Acticel
CN Adelite 20N
CN Adelite 30
CN Adelite A
CN Adelite AD 321
CN Adelite AT
CN Adelite AT 20
CN Adelite AT 20A
CN Adelite AT 20N
CN Adelite AT 20Q
CN Adelite AT 20S
CN Adelite AT 30
CN Adelite AT 30A
CN Adelite AT 30B
CN Adelite AT 30S
CN Adelite AT 40
CN Adelite AT 50
CN Adelite BT 55
CN Adelite BT 59
CN Adelite CT 100
CN Adelite CT 300
CN Admafine C 5
CN Admafine SD 25R
CN Admafine SE 5100
CN Admafine SO-C 1
CN Admafine SO-C 5
CN Admafine SO-E 1
CN **Snowtex NPC-ST**
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 11139-72-3, 11139-73-4, 12125-13-2, 12737-36-9, 12753-63-8, 12765-74-1, 12774-28-6, 9049-77-8, 1340-09-6, 172306-09-1, 173299-41-7, 127689-16-1, 127831-27-0, 126879-14-9, 126879-30-9, 126879-49-0, 53468-64-7, 125623-17-8, 56645-27-3, 56731-06-7, 122985-48-2, 55599-33-2, 60572-11-4, 62655-73-6, 97343-62-9, 97709-14-3, 98226-40-5, 98253-25-9, 67167-16-2, 113384-41-1, 50813-13-3, 50926-93-7, 50935-83-6, 51542-57-5, 51542-58-6, 61673-46-9, 108727-71-5, 136881-80-6, 37220-24-9, 37241-25-1, 37334-65-9,

37340-45-7, 37380-93-1, 139074-73-0, 137263-03-7, 145537-54-8,
145686-91-5, 145808-77-1, 70536-23-1, 70563-35-8, 78207-17-7, 146585-72-0,
152206-35-4, 152787-33-2, 155552-25-3, 155575-05-6, 83589-56-4,
83652-92-0, 149779-02-2, 87501-59-5, 89493-21-0, 39336-66-8, 39372-58-2,
39409-25-1, 39443-40-8, 39456-81-0, 52350-43-3, 107497-59-6, 179046-03-8,
184654-53-3, 185461-90-9, 188357-77-9, 191289-29-9, 206770-31-2,
207868-97-1, 217643-58-8, 231629-15-5, 247900-77-2, 250579-70-5,
250579-78-3, 264907-28-0, 330152-64-2, 341028-71-5, 368432-40-0,
402828-37-9, 402828-39-1, 402828-40-4
MF O2 Si
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB,
DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,
ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA,
PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU,
VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

O=Si=O

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

295844 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
5711 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
296388 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:314085

REFERENCE 2: 140:314028

REFERENCE 3: 140:313997

REFERENCE 4: 140:313795

REFERENCE 5: 140:313787

REFERENCE 6: 140:313785

REFERENCE 7: 140:313734

REFERENCE 8: 140:313733

REFERENCE 9: 140:313722

REFERENCE 10: 140:313709

L95 ANSWER 6 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **4316-73-8** REGISTRY
CN Glycine, N-methyl-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Sarcosine, monosodium salt (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Sarcosine sodium salt
CN Sodium (methylamino)acetate

CN Sodium N-(methylamino)acetate
CN Sodium N-methylglycinate
CN **Sodium sarcosinate**
MF **C3 H7 N O2 . Na**
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
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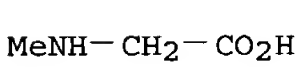
CRN (107-97-1)



151 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
64 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
152 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 139:325005

REFERENCE 2: 139:311971

REFERENCE 3: 139:150506

REFERENCE 4: 139:41467

REFERENCE 5: 138:406632

REFERENCE 6: 138:406607

REFERENCE 7: 138:373797

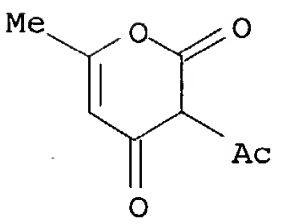
REFERENCE 8: 138:308949

REFERENCE 9: 138:292426

REFERENCE 10: 138:95216

L95 ANSWER 7 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **520-45-6** REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2,4(3H)-dione, 3-acetyl-6-methyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-1-oxacyclohex-5-ene-2,4-dione
CN 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione
CN 3-Acetyl-6-methyldihydropyrandione-2,4
CN 3-Acetyl-6-methylpyran-2,4(3H)-dione
CN 4-Hexenoic acid, 2-acetyl-5-hydroxy-3-oxo-, δ-lactone
CN Acetic acid, dehydro-
CN Biocide 470F
CN Dehydracetic acid
CN **Dehydroacetic acid**
CN DHAA
CN DHS
CN NSC 8770
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 53488-80-5

MF C8 H8 O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

759 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
31 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
759 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
14 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:267427

REFERENCE 2: 140:237576

REFERENCE 3: 140:205227

REFERENCE 4: 140:138107

REFERENCE 5: 139:363750

REFERENCE 6: 139:334073

REFERENCE 7: 139:256692

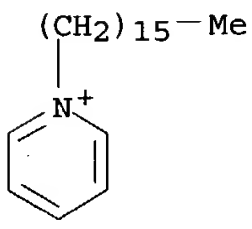
REFERENCE 8: 139:229407

REFERENCE 9: 139:219478

REFERENCE 10: 139:67968

L95 ANSWER 8 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **123-03-5** REGISTRY
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1-Hexadecylpyridinium chloride (6CI, 7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-Cetylpyridinium chloride
CN 1-n-Hexadecanepyridinium chloride
CN 1-Palmitylpyridinium chloride
CN Acetoquat CPC
CN Aktivex
CN Ammonyx CPC

CN Biosept
CN Cecure
CN Ceepryn chloride
CN Cepacol
CN Cepacol chloride
CN Ceprim
CN Cetafilm
CN Cetamium
CN **Cetylpyridinium chloride**
CN CPC
CN CPC (onium compound)
CN Dobendan
CN Halset
CN Hexadecylpyridinium chloride
CN Intexsan CPC
CN Ipanol
CN Medilave
CN Merocet
CN Merothol
CN N-Cetylpyridinium chloride
CN n-Hexadecylpyridinium chloride
CN Newkalgen B 651P
CN Pionin B 651P
CN Pristacin
CN Pyrisept
CN Quaternario CPC
DR 136499-13-3, 27841-61-8
MF **C21 H38 N . Cl**
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DETHERM*, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIUDB, MRCK*, PDLCOM*, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (7773-52-6)



● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4218 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
110 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4227 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
64 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:309363

REFERENCE 2: 140:309239

REFERENCE 3: 140:309036

REFERENCE 4: 140:309033

REFERENCE 5: 140:306451

REFERENCE 6: 140:298882

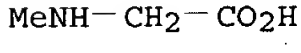
REFERENCE 7: 140:280313

REFERENCE 8: 140:272110

REFERENCE 9: 140:271610

REFERENCE 10: 140:259652

L95 ANSWER 9 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **107-97-1** REGISTRY
CN Glycine, N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Sarcosine (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (Methylamino)acetic acid
CN (Methylamino)ethanoic acid
CN Acetic acid, (methylamino)-
CN Methylglycine
CN N-Methylaminoacetic acid
CN N-Methylglycine
CN Sarcosin
CN Sarcosinic acid
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C3 H7 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2665 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
477 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2666 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
41 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:309488

REFERENCE 2: 140:309365

REFERENCE 3: 140:308953

REFERENCE 4: 140:303697

REFERENCE 5: 140:302797

REFERENCE 6: 140:302544

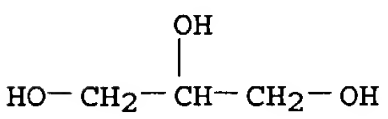
REFERENCE 7: 140:302012

REFERENCE 8: 140:292227

REFERENCE 9: 140:287673

REFERENCE 10: 140:287488

L95 ANSWER 10 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **56-81-5** REGISTRY
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glycerol (8CI)
CN Propanetriol (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2,3-Trihydroxypropane
CN 17: PN: WO03105888 PAGE: 20 claimed sequence
CN Bulbold
CN Cristal
CN E 422
CN Emery 916
CN Glyceol Opthalgan
CN **Glycerin**
CN Glycerine
CN Glyceritol
CN Glycyl alcohol
CN Glyrol
CN Glysanin
CN IFP
CN Incorporation factor
CN Mackstat H 66
CN NSC 9230
CN Osmoglyn
CN Pricerine 9091
CN RG-S
CN Trihydroxypropane
CN Tryhydroxypropane
AR 30918-77-5
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 8013-25-0, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6
MF C3 H8 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DIPPR*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, PDLCOM*, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

57205 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
5129 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
57294 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:314072

REFERENCE 2: 140:313811

REFERENCE 3: 140:313519

REFERENCE 4: 140:313443

REFERENCE 5: 140:312997

REFERENCE 6: 140:312468

REFERENCE 7: 140:312051

REFERENCE 8: 140:311139

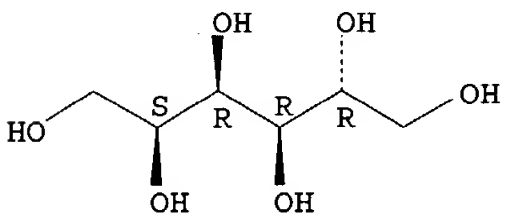
REFERENCE 9: 140:310304

REFERENCE 10: 140:309900

L95 ANSWER 11 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **50-70-4** REGISTRY
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glucitol, D- (8CI)
CN **Sorbitol (7CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Sorbitol
CN C*Sorbidex
CN Cholaxine
CN Cystosol
CN D-(-)-Sorbitol
CN D-Sorbitol
CN D-Sorbol
CN Diakarmon
CN E 420
CN Esasorb
CN Foodol D 70
CN Glucarine
CN Glucarine (sorbitol syrup)
CN Glucitol
CN Karion
CN Karion (carbohydrate)
CN Karion instant
CN Kyowa Powder 50M
CN L-Gulitol
CN Multitol
CN Neosorb
CN Neosorb 20/60DC
CN Neosorb 70/02
CN Neosorb 70/70
CN Neosorb P 20/60
CN Neosorb P 60
CN Neosorb P 60W
CN Nivitin
CN NSC 25944
CN Resulax
CN Sionit

CN Sionit K
CN Sionite
CN Sionon
CN Siosan
CN Sorbex M
CN Sorbex R
CN Sorbex Rp
CN Sorbex S
CN Sorbex X
CN Sorbilande
CN Sorbilax
CN Sorbit
CN Sorbit D 70
CN Sorbit D-Powder
CN Sorbit DP
CN Sorbit DP 50
CN Sorbit Kyowa Powder 50M
CN Sorbit L 70
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 8013-15-8, 8014-89-9, 8036-93-9, 8042-39-5, 8045-74-7, 8046-05-7, 63800-20-4, 15060-73-8, 98201-93-5, 3959-53-3, 36134-87-9, 75398-79-7
MF C6 H14 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIPPR*, DRUGU, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

17095 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1293 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
17118 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 140:312063

REFERENCE 2: 140:309458

REFERENCE 3: 140:309425

REFERENCE 4: 140:309415

REFERENCE 5: 140:309393

REFERENCE 6: 140:309365

REFERENCE 7: 140:309214

REFERENCE 8: 140:309157

REFERENCE 9: 140:308992

REFERENCE 10: 140:308953

=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:57:51 ON 05 MAY 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 May 2004 VOL 140 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 May 2004 (20040504/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all hitstr tot l93

L93 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:76521 HCAPLUS
DN 140:133440
ED Entered STN: 30 Jan 2004
TI Rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets
IN Shimizu, Yasumitsu; Kishimoto, Shuichi; Nakamura, Tomomi; Matsuura, Masahiro; Naeshiro, Eiichi
PA Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-16
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004026816	A2	20040129	JP 2003-128936	20030507
PRAI	JP 2002-132323	A	20020508		

AB The tablets, which rapidly disintegrate in contact with saliva and disperse in the **mouth**, contain sugars or sugar alcs., disintegrants, polishing agents, foaming agents, thickening agents, and wetting agents, wherein ratio of total amount of the polishing agents, the foaming agents, the thickening agents, and the wetting agents to total amount of the other ingredients is 1:0.5-1:20. Thus, a **dentifrice** tablet was prepared from CaCO3 80, sucrose fatty acid esters 15,

CM-cellulose 10, **glycerin** 5, Croscarmellose Na 40, crystalline cellulose 60, **CPC** 0.25, Mg stearate 4, flavor 4, and erythritol to 400 mg. The tablet disintegrated within 45 s in the **mouth** and showed proper foaming property.

ST rapidly disintegrating **dentifrice** tablet sugar alc disintegrant; erythritol crospovidone rapidly disintegrating **dentifrice** tablet

IT Lactobacillus salivarius
(calcium phosphate adsorbing; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Phosphopeptides
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(caseins; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Tea (Camellia sinensis)
(exts.; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Caseins, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphopeptides; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT **Dentifrices**
Herb
Lactic acid bacteria
(rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Alditols
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Chlorophylls, biological studies
Lactoferrins
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Tocopherols
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Silicates, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT Polyphosphoric acids
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sodium salts; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

IT 9003-39-8D, crosslinked
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Crospovidone; rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

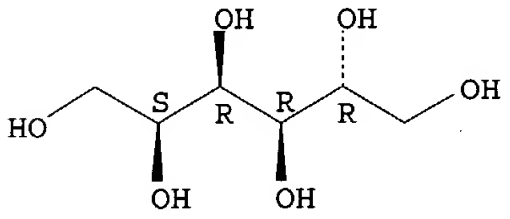
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 87-99-0, Xylitol 97-59-6, Allantoin 97-78-9D, **Lauroylsarcosine**, salts 99-20-7, Trehalose **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 137-16-6, **Sodium lauroylsarcosinate** 149-32-6, Erythritol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 499-44-5, Hinokitiol 534-73-6, Isomaltitol 585-86-4, Lactitol 585-88-6, Maltitol 1191-50-0, Sodium myristyl sulfate 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, salts 3380-34-5, Triclosan **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies 7631-97-2, Sodium monofluorophosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies 7722-88-5, Sodium pyrophosphate 7757-79-1, Potassium nitrate, biological

studies 7757-93-9, Calcium hydrogen phosphate 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose **9004-34-6**, Crystalline cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9066-59-5, Lysozyme chloride 10086-45-0, Calcium pyrophosphate 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 13718-94-0, Palatinose 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 18917-91-4, Aluminum lactate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 28518-51-6D, Lauryl sulfosuccinate, salts 39660-61-2, Isopropylmethylphenol 50813-16-6, Sodium metaphosphate 64519-82-0, Palatinit 68797-35-3, Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium 75869-04-4, Sodium azulenesulfonate 79120-44-8 115905-40-3, Decalinium chloride
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

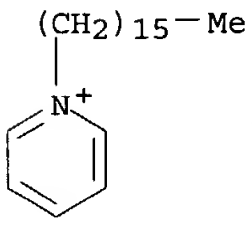
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride 7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies **9004-34-6**, Crystalline cellulose, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapidly-disintegrating **dentifrice** tablets containing sugars or sugar alcs. and disintegrants at controlled ratio)

RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

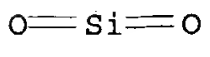


RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS
CN Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

F—Na

RN 9004-34-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cellulose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L93 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **2003:656531** HCAPLUS
DN **139:202558**
ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2003
TI Micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene
IN Brown, Dale G.; Hill, Ira D.
PA International Tape Partners L.L.C., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K006-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-00
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003068173	A1	20030821	WO 2002-US39402	20021211

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-73682 A 20020211
AB A shred resistant, ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene, micromesh interproximal device produced by fibrillating and slitting stretched polyethylene film having a tensile-strength from between about 0.7 GPa and about 5GPa, where said polyethylene has an intrinsic viscosity of from between about 5 and about 50 dL/g and wherein said resultant micromesh tape is coated with an **oral** care substance at from between about 10 and about 120 mg/yd. Preparation of a polyethylene **dental** floss coated with Ultramulsiionl 10/2.5 id disclosed.
ST micromesh interproximal device polyethylene **dental** floss
IT **Dentifrices**
(**dental floss**; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Sanguinaria
(extract; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Rice (Oryza sativa)
(flour and meal; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Hydrocarbon waxes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(microcryst.; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)

IT Antibiotics
Antimicrobial agents
Beeswax
Tensile strength
Viscosity
(micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Alkaloids, uses
Carnauba wax
Glass beads
Novaculite
Paraffin waxes, uses
Polymers, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Pumice
Soaps
Waxes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Flours and Meals
(rice; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Sulfonic acids, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(salts; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Polyphosphoric acids
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(sodium salts; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)
IT 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, uses 89-83-8, Thymol
108-95-2, Phenol, uses 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs. 112-30-1, 1-Decanol
112-42-5, 1-Undecanol 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol 112-72-1, 1-Tetradecanol
112-92-5, 1-Octadecanol 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 121-54-0,
Benzethonium chloride **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, uses 409-21-2,
Silicon carbide, uses 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 506-51-4, 1-Tetracosanol
506-52-5, 1-Hexacosanol 557-61-9, 1-Octacosanol 629-76-5,
1-Pentadecanol 629-96-9, 1-Eicosanol 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses
1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 1454-84-8,
1-Nonadecanol 1454-85-9, 1-Heptadecanol 2004-39-9, 1-Heptacosanol
3133-01-5, 1-Tricosanol 3380-34-5, Triclosan 6624-76-6, 1-Nonacosanol
7320-34-5, Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate **7631-86-9**,
Silica, uses 7631-98-3, **Sodium lauryl sarcosinate** 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, uses 7722-88-5,
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 7757-82-6D, Sodium sulfate, alkyl derivs.
7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7783-47-3, Stannous fluoride 9004-62-0,
Hydroxyethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-99-3,
Polyethylene glycol stearate 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, esters 9035-85-2 10043-35-3, Boric acid, uses **13463-67-7**,
Titanium oxide, uses 14808-60-7, Quartz, uses 15594-90-8,
1-Heneicosanol 16697-66-8D, Sodium sulfoacetate, alkyl derivs.
22573-93-9, Alexidine 25322-68-3 26040-98-2, 1-Pentacosanol
36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 51160-98-6, Polyoxybutylene 67167-59-3,
Polyethylene glycol stearate 71251-02-0, Octenidine 174633-44-4,

Silicon zirconium oxide 329900-75-6, COX-2 582314-99-6, Microdent 582315-00-2, Ultramulsion
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ultra-high mol. weight; micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

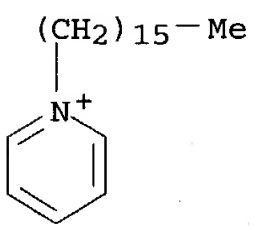
(1) Hill; US 5098711 A 1992 HCAPLUS

(2) Hill; US 5165913 A 1992 HCAPLUS

IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
7631-86-9, Silica, uses **13463-67-7**, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(micromesh interproximal devices comprising ultra-high mol. weight polyethylene)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS

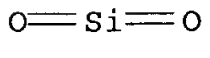
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

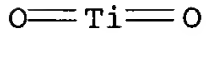
RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS

CN Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13463-67-7 HCAPLUS

CN Titanium oxide (TiO2) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:633025 HCAPLUS

DN 139:154607

ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2003

TI **Oral** compositions for improved **dental** cleansing effects by physicochemical actions

IN Eshita, Yoshiyuki

PA Kao Corporation, Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English
IC ICM A61K007-16
ICS A61K007-28
NCL 424049000; 424050000
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003152524	A1	20030814	US 2002-309144	20021204
	JP 2003231622	A2	20030819	JP 2002-299694	20021011
PRAI	JP 2001-369635	A	20011204		
	JP 2002-299694	A	20021011		

AB An **oral** composition comprises **water** and a cyclic carbonate compound in a certain ratio. In this case, the ratio of the **water** and the cyclic carbonate compound is such that when the **water** and the cyclic carbonate compound are mixed together the mixture goes into a 2-phase state. Moreover, the **oral** composition may further comprise a polyol, and in this case the ratio of the **water**, the cyclic carbonate compound and the polyol is such that when the **water**, the cyclic carbonate compound and the polyol are mixed together the mixture goes into a 2-phase state. The **oral** composition has an excellent effect of removing accumulations on **dental** surfaces or between **teeth** through a physico-chemical action, rather than relying purely on a mech. action. For example, a **toothpaste** contained **silica** 10, titania 0.5, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1, Na lauryl sulfate 1, 70 % **sorbitol** 50, polyethylene glycol 5, Na saccharin 0.2, flavors 1, Na malate 1, propylene carbonate 9, ethylene carbonate 2, and ion-exchanged **water** 20.3 %.

ST **dentifrice** carbonate polyol

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-containing, polymers; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(clove; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT **Dentifrices**
Mouthwashes
(**dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT Bentonite, biological studies
Chlorophylls, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyphosphoric acids
Silica gel, biological studies
Smectite-group minerals
Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eucalyptus; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lytic; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)
IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peppermint; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)
IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spearmint; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)
IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wintergreen; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine **56-81-5**, **Glycerol**, biological studies 57-03-4 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-32-2, , ε-Amino-caproic acid 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 80-97-7, Dihydrocholesterol 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 96-49-1, Ethylene carbonate 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-49-0, Carvone 104-46-1, Anethole 106-22-9, Citronellol 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 112-30-1, n-Decyl alcohol 121-33-5, Vanillin 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 128-44-9, Sodium saccharin 137-16-6, **Sodium lauroyl sarcosine** 138-86-3, Limonene 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 463-79-6, Carbonic acid, biological studies 470-82-6, Cineole 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid 499-44-5, Hinokitiol 515-69-5, Bisabolol 522-51-0, Dequalinium chloride 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 585-86-4, Lactitol 585-88-6, Maltitol 1191-50-0, Sodium myristyl sulfate 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1317-25-5, Aluminum chlorohydroxyallantoate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3380-34-5, Triclosan 4337-75-1 6915-15-7, Malic acid **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies 7631-97-2, Sodium monofluorophosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2, Orthophosphoric acid, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride** , biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7783-47-3, Stannous fluoride 7789-77-7, Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate 7790-76-3, Calcium pyrophosphate 8000-41-7, Terpineol 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-63-2, Lysozyme 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate 9025-70-1, Dextranase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 9075-84-7, Mutanase 10101-52-7, Zirconium silicate 10339-55-6, Ethyl linalool 10343-62-1, Metaphosphoric acid 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 14306-73-1

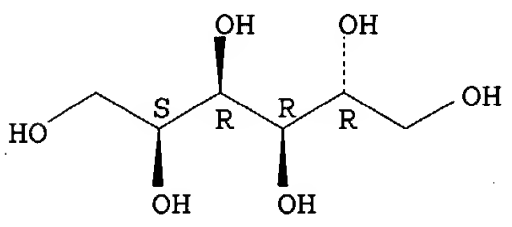
14604-82-1, Calcium triphosphate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 30950-27-7, Perillartine 50813-16-6, Sodium metaphosphate 53320-86-8, Laponite 56167-63-6 57817-89-7, Stevioside 74504-63-5 74504-64-6, Polyglyceryl laurate 76775-40-1, Somatin
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

IT 9001-92-7, Protease
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protease; **dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

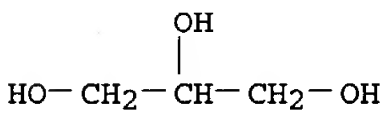
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies **56-81-5**, **Glycerol**, biological studies **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride 7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing carbonates and other actives for improved **antiplaque** effects by physicochem. actions)

RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

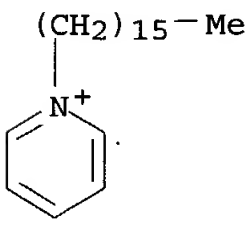
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl -

RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS
CN Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O═Si═O

RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

F—Na

L93 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:394815 HCAPLUS
DN 138:406632
ED Entered STN: 23 May 2003
TI **Dentifrice** compositions comprising diglycerol
IN Stier, Roger E.
PA Noville, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-16
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1312354	A1	20030521	EP 2002-90372	20021111
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	US 2003091514	A1	20030515	US 2001-8844	20011113
	US 2003095931	A1	20030522	US 2002-266493	20021008
	US 6723304	B2	20040420		
PRAI	US 2001-8844	A	20011113		
	US 2002-266493	A	20021008		

AB The invention relates to **oral** care compns. such as **toothpaste**, gels, **tooth** powders, **mouthwashes**, **mouth** rinses, gums, **mouth** sprays and lozenges comprising diglycerol. The diglycerol is used as a humectant in the compns. The compns. may further comprise **water**, flavoring agents, active compds., emulsifier, alc., sweeteners, thickening agents, surfactants, suspending agents, astringent and toning drug exts., abrasives or polishes, deodorizing agents, preservatives, flavoring buffers, whitening agents, wound-healing and inflammation inhibiting substances, colorants, dyes, pigments, abrasives, polishes, antimicrobial agents, pH buffers and other additives and fillers. Thus, **mouthrinse** gels contained PEG 3.00, CMC 0.50, carrageenan 0.30, diglycerol 30.00, saccharin 0.30, licorice extract 0.20, **silica** 15.00, pigments 1.01, **TiO2** 0.10, **sorbitol** 36.20, flavoring 2.00, surfactant 1.15 and **water** qs to 100%.

ST **dentifrice** diglycerol surfactant flavoring

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C8-10; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Amides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(N-(hydroxyalkyl), sulfates; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkanesulfonic, salts, C12-18; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Skin preparations (pharmaceutical)
(astringents; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-containing, polymers; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(clove; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Chamomile
(components of; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Abrasives
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antimicrobial agents
Arrowroot
Buffers
Cinnamon (spice)
Dentifrices
Deodorants
Dyes
Emulsifying agents
Flavoring materials
Gums and Mucilages
Humectants
Lemon (Citrus limon)
Marjoram
Mouthwashes
Orange
Pigments, nonbiological
Preservatives
Sage (Salvia)
Senna (Cassia)
Surfactants
Sweetening agents
Thickening agents
Vanilla
Wound healing promoters
(**dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
Chalk
Clays, biological studies
Phosphates, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Thaumatins
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Diglycerides
Monoglycerides
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eucalyptus; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT **Dentifrices**
(**gels**; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Castor oil
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, Cremophor RH 40; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parsley; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peppermint; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spearmint; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

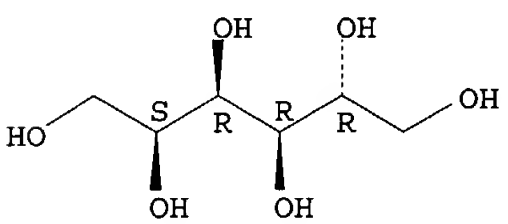
IT Monoglycerides
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfates; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

IT Essential oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wintergreen; **dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)

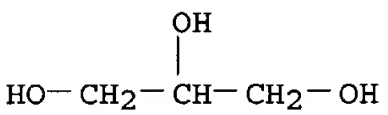
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies 50-78-2D, Acetylsalicylic acid, derivs. **56-81-5**, **Glycerol**, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-07-2D, Saccharin, salts 87-99-0, Xylitol 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 94-13-3, Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate 94-86-0D, Propenylguaethol, derivs. 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, C12-16-alkyl esters 99-76-3, Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate 99-96-7, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies 100-88-9D, Cyclamate, salts 104-46-1, Anethole 104-55-2D, Cinnamaldehyde, **glycerol** acetals 107-36-8D, Isethionic acid, acyl derivs. 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 120-47-8, Ethyl p-Hydroxybenzoate **123-03-5**, **CPC** 128-44-9, Sodium Saccharin 139-05-9, Sodium Cyclamate 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 153-94-6, D-Tryptophan 275-51-4, Azulene 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 538-71-6, Domiphen bromide 585-88-6, Maltitol 623-39-2, 3-Methoxypropane-1,2-diol 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 2243-42-7D, esters 3380-34-5, Triclosan **4316-73-8**, **Sodium sarcosinate** 6851-61-2 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies 7631-97-2, Sodium monofluorophosphate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, C12-18-alkyl esters, sodium salts **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies 7757-81-5, Sodium sorbate 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7783-47-3, Stannous fluoride 8013-90-9D, Irisone, derivs. 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch 10049-04-4, Chlorine dioxide 10086-45-0, Calcium pyrophosphate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum **13463-67-7**, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14000-31-8, Pyrophosphate 15435-29-7, Bromochlorophene 16984-48-8, Fluoride, biological studies 21645-51-2, Aluminum oxide trihydrate, biological studies 22839-47-0, Aspartame 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 37353-59-6, Hydroxymethyl cellulose 39421-75-5, Hydroxypropyl guar 50813-16-6, Sodium metaphosphate 51757-43-8, 1-Phosphonopropane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid 52993-54-1, Menthane 59113-36-9, Diglycerol 64519-82-0, Isomalt 65560-17-0D, derivs. 68190-68-1, Sodium Hydroxymethyl cellulose 97445-23-3, Gelcarin DG 106392-12-5, Polyethylene glycol-polypropylene glycol block copolymer 528610-52-8, Magnasweet 120 528815-14-7,

Timiron MP 49
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Henkel KGAA; DE 19624870 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(2) Henkel KGAA; DE 10015662 A 2001 HCAPLUS
(3) Procter & Gamble; WO 9628133 A 1996 HCAPLUS
IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies **56-81-5**, **Glycerol**, biological studies **123-03-5**, **CPC 4316-73-8**, **Sodium sarcosinate** **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies **13463-67-7**, Titanium oxide, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. comprising diglycerol)
RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

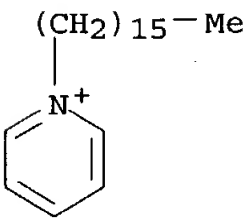
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

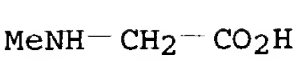


RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

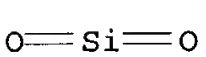


● Cl⁻

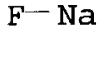
RN 4316-73-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-methyl-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



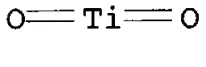
RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS
CN Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13463-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN Titanium oxide (TiO2) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:23348 HCAPLUS
DN 138:95591
ED Entered STN: 10 Jan 2003
TI Adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection
IN Narang, Upvan
PA Closure Medical Corporation, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-785
NCL 424078350
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003007947	A1	20030109	US 2001-898092	20010705
PRAI	US 2001-898092		20010705		

AB A method of treating or preventing **oral** fungal infection includes applying a polymerizable monomer adhesive composition to an area afflicted with or susceptible to **oral** fungal infection, optionally with at least one of an addnl. anti-fungal agent, and allowing the polymerizable monomer composition to polymerize to form a polymer film over the area.
ST adhesive **oral** fungal infection adhesive polymer film
IT Adhesives
Catalysts
Fungicides
Mycosis
Plasticizers
Stabilizing agents
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Polyenes
Polymers, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT **Mouth, disease**
(fungal infections; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nitrogen, five-membered; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Antibiotics
(pneumocandin, benanomicin; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT 8001-60-3, Coparaffinate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Coparaffinate; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT 77-90-7, Acetyl tributyl citrate 77-94-1, Tributyl citrate 999-97-3, Hexamethyldisilazane 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT 6701-17-3P, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

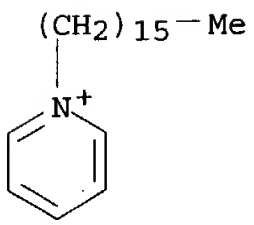
IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol 54-64-8, Thiomersal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 55-68-5, Phenylmercuric nitrate 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 59-50-7, Chlorocresol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, salts 67-66-3, Chloroform, biological studies 69-33-0, Tubercidin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 79-09-4D, Propionic acid, salts 79-58-3, Rubijervine 87-17-2, Salicylanilide 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-83-8, Thymol 90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-18-8, Benzyl-p-hydroxybenzoate 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-76-3, Methylparaben 99-96-7D, alkyl esters 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 102-98-7, Phenylmercuric borate 104-29-0, Chlorphenesin 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 110-44-1D, Sorbic acid, salts 110-91-8D, Morpholine, derivs. 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 115-02-6, Azaserine 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 120-80-9, Pyrocatechol, biological studies 121-34-6, Vanillic acid 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-46-3, m-Cresyl acetate 122-99-6, Phenoxy-2-ethanol **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 130-16-5, Cloxyquin 130-26-7, Cliquinol 133-06-2 133-58-4, Nitromersol 136-77-6, 4-n-Hexyl resorcinol 136-96-9, Diamthazole dihydrochloride

137-40-6, Sodium propionate 141-94-6, Hexetidine 350-12-9, Sulbentine
520-45-6, Dehydroacetic acid 532-32-1,
Sodium benzoate 557-28-8, Zinc propionate 575-74-6, Buclosamide
582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 586-84-5 589-44-6, 3-Amino-4-
hydroxybutyric acid 632-99-5, Magenta I 777-11-7, Haloprogin
790-69-2, Loflucarban 828-00-2, 6-Acetoxy-2,4-dimethyl-m-dioxane
1018-71-9, Pyrrolnitrin 1121-30-8, Pyrithione 1143-38-0, Anthralin
1219-77-8, Ujothion 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol
1394-02-1, Hachimycin 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin
1403-17-4, Candicidin 1403-71-0, Hamycin 1404-19-9, Oligomycin
1406-04-8, Neomycin undecylenate 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2398-96-1,
Tolnaftate 3306-52-3, Viridin 3380-34-5, 2,4,4'-Trichloro-2'-
hydroxydiphenylether 3572-52-9, Biphenamine 3679-64-9,
Bromosalicylchloranilide 3689-76-7, Chlormidazole 3810-35-3,
Tenonitrozole 4075-81-4, Calcium propionate 4080-31-3 4418-26-2,
Sodium dehydroacetate 4619-74-3, 2,4,6-Tribromo-m-cresol 4936-47-4,
Nifuratel 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 5588-20-5, Chlordantoin
6834-98-6, Fungichromin 7439-97-6D, Mercury, derivs. 7681-11-0,
Potassium iodide, biological studies 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide,
biological studies 7681-93-8, Pimaricin 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological
studies 7716-60-1, Etisazol 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, biological
studies 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10043-35-3D, Boric
acid, salts 11016-07-2, Perimycin 11078-21-0, Filipin 11113-80-7,
Polyoxin 11120-15-3, Dermostatin 11121-32-7, Mepartricin 13058-67-8,
Lucensomycin 13925-12-7, Myxin 15599-36-7, Halethazole 17090-79-8,
Monensin 19504-77-9, Pecilocin 22733-60-4, Siccanin 22832-87-7,
Miconazole nitrate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole
24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 25316-40-9, Doxorubicin hydrochloride
25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 27220-47-9, Econazole 27523-40-6,
Isoconazole 27877-51-6, Tolindate 29342-05-0, Ciclopirox 30007-47-7,
5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane 33445-15-7, Ammonium mercuric chloride
35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 35554-44-0, Enilconazole 35727-72-1,
Ontianil 39236-46-9, Imidazolidinyl urea 50838-36-3, Tolciclate
53370-90-4, Exalamide 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole
64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65472-88-0, Naftifine
65899-73-2, Tioconazole 67915-31-5, Terconazole 72479-26-6,
Fenticonazole 74512-12-2, Omoconazole 77175-51-0, Croconazole
78613-35-1, Amorolfine 80619-41-6, Echinocandin 84625-61-6,
Itraconazole 86003-55-6, Nikkomycin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole
91161-71-6, SF86-327 99592-32-2, Sertaconazole 101530-10-3,
Lanoconazole 101828-21-1, Butenafine 104227-87-4, Famciclovir
110588-57-3, Saperconazole 113852-37-2, Cidofovir 119006-77-8,
Flutrimazole 124832-26-4, Valacyclovir 130726-68-0, Neticonazole
137234-62-9, Voriconazole 151581-81-6, Pradimicin 371770-68-2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

IT 57-87-4, Ergosterol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biosynthesis inhibitors; adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal
infection)

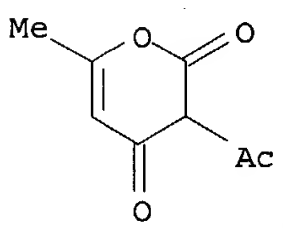
IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
520-45-6, Dehydroacetic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive treatment for **oral** fungal infection)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 520-45-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Pyran-2,4(3H)-dione, 3-acetyl-6-methyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:107900 HCAPLUS
DN 136:153132
ED Entered STN: 10 Feb 2002
TI Bactericidal and non-bactericidal solutions for removing **biofilms**
.
IN Barbeau, Jean; Gravel, Denis; Habi, Abdelkrim
PA Can.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 187,249, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C11D001-00
ICS C11D007-42; C11D003-37
NCL 510382000
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002016278	A1	20020207	US 2001-851802	20010509
US 1998-187249	B2	19981106		

AB This invention relates to compns. for removing **biofilms** from contaminated surfaces. The compns. minimally comprise a detergent and a salt or a salt-forming acid. Preferably, the compns. comprise a detergent and a salt-forming acid, to provide salts and acids in equilibrium, in such a way that the **biofilm** is rapidly dismantled and removed in such an environment. The compns. may also comprise a bactericide, for destroying bacteria. Thus, a composition containing mandelic acid 1, H2O2 5, EDTA 1, sodium dodecyl sulfate 1, and NaOH 10% removed and destroyed **biofilms.**
ST bactericide **biofilm** removal; carboxylic acid **biofilm** removal; nonbactericide **biofilm** removal
IT Antibacterial agents

Dental materials and appliances
Detergents
Disinfectants
(bactericidal and non-bactericidal solns. for removing **biofilms**
)

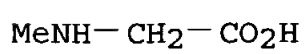
IT Carboxylic acids, uses
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bactericidal and non-bactericidal solns. for removing **biofilms**
)

IT Denaturants
(chaotropic; bactericidal and non-bactericidal solns. for removing **biofilms**)

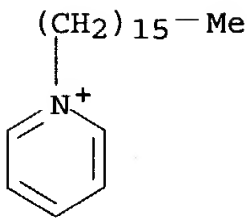
IT 50-21-5, Lactic Acid, uses 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic Acid, uses 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 56-45-1, L-Serine, uses 56-84-8, L-Aspartic Acid, uses 56-86-0, Glutamic Acid, uses 60-00-4, Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, uses 64-02-8 64-18-6, Formic Acid, uses 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 65-85-0, Benzoic Acid, uses 69-72-7, Salicylic Acid, uses 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, uses 76-93-7, Benzilic Acid, uses 77-92-9, Citric Acid, uses 79-11-8, Chloroacetic Acid, uses 79-14-1, Glycolic Acid, uses 79-43-6, Dichloroacetic Acid, uses 87-69-4, uses 88-99-3, Phthalic Acid, uses 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 103-82-2, Phenylacetic Acid, uses **107-97-1D**, **Sarcosinic acid**, cocoyl derivs, sodium salt 110-15-6, Succinic Acid, uses 110-16-7, Maleic Acid, uses 110-17-8, Fumaric Acid, uses 114-21-6, Sodium mandelate **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 124-04-9, Adipic Acid, uses 127-17-3, Pyruvic Acid, uses 141-82-2, Malonic Acid, uses 142-73-4, Iminodiacetic Acid 144-62-7, Oxalic Acid, uses 150-25-4, Bicine 150-39-0, N-(Hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine triacetic acid 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, uses 302-72-7, Alanine 328-50-7, 2-Ketoglutaric Acid 471-47-6, Oxamic Acid 526-99-8, Mucic Acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 556-03-6, Tyrosine 611-73-4, Benzoylformic Acid 673-06-3, D-Phenylalanine 875-74-1 5329-14-6, Sulfamic Acid 5704-04-1, Tricine 6556-12-3, Glucuronic Acid 6915-15-7, Malic Acid 7664-38-2, Phosphoric Acid, uses 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 9005-64-5 10043-35-3, Boric Acid, uses 32189-36-9 36445-71-3 95027-53-5, Ketopimelic Acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bactericidal and non-bactericidal solns. for removing **biofilms**
)

IT **107-97-1D**, **Sarcosinic acid**, cocoyl derivs, sodium salt **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bactericidal and non-bactericidal solns. for removing **biofilms**
)

RN 107-97-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L93 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:736819 HCAPLUS
DN 135:277785
ED Entered STN: 10 Oct 2001
TI **Dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants
IN Sugiyama, Shinji; Doi, Nobuyuki; Kondo, Keiichiro; Ejiri, Shigeyuki; Ishii, Yoshikazu
PA Nippon Zettoc Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-16
ICS A61K045-08; A61K047-36; A61P001-02; A61P031-04
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001278759	A2	20011010	JP 2000-96217	20000331
PRAI JP 2000-96217		20000331		

AB This invention relates to antibacterial **dentifrices** comprising cationic disinfectants, anionic surfactants, **water**-insol. glucomannan, and optional nonionic surfactants. The compns. provide long-lasting bactericidal activities. A **dentifrice** contained **cetylpyridinium chloride** 0.5, Na lauryl sulfate 0.1, glucomannan 0.5, CaCO3 30, **silica** 5, **glycerin** 15, **sorbitol** 20, Na CMC 1, Na saccharin 0.1, Na benzoate 0.1, β-glycyrrhetinic acid 0.1, flavors 1, and **water** q.s. to 100 %.

ST **dentifrice** cationic disinfectant glucomannan surfactant; antibacterial **dentifrice cetylpyridinium chloride** glucomannan

IT **Dentifrices**
(antibacterial; **dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants and surfactants and glucomannan)

IT Antibacterial agents
Surfactants
(**dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants and surfactants and glucomannan)

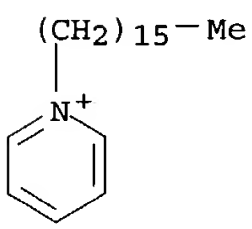
IT Castor oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated; **dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants and surfactants and glucomannan)

IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 137-16-6, **Sodium lauroyl sarcosine** 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1191-50-0, Sodium myristyl sulfate 3697-42-5,

Chlorhexidine hydrochloride 11078-31-2, Glucomannan 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 115905-40-3, Decalinium chloride
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants and surfactants and glucomannan)

IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrices** containing cationic disinfectants and surfactants and glucomannan)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

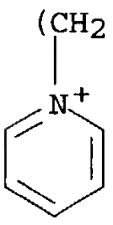
L93 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:289935 HCAPLUS
DN 134:315926
ED Entered STN: 24 Apr 2001
TI **Dentifrice** compositions containing **anticaries** compounds
IN Nishida, Yasukuni
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-16
ICS A61K007-18; A61K007-28
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001114659	A2	20010424	JP 1999-290787	19991013
PRAI JP 1999-290787		19991013		

AB The compns., which inhibit acid formation by Streptococcus mutans, contain 2.5 + 10-8 to 5 + 10-2 weight% compds. chosen from Rose Bengal, phloxine, erythrosin, 2',4',5',7'-tetrabromofluorescein di-**Na** salt, and 4',5'-dibromo-2',7'-dinitrofluorescein di-**Na** salt. A **toothpaste** was prepared from Al(OH)3 45, **sorbitol** 30, **Na** lauryl sulfate 0.8, **Na** alginate 0.6, **Na** saccharin 0.1, gelatin 0.2, lauric acid diethanolamide 1.6, propylene glycol 5, flavors 0.3, **lauroylsarcosine Na** salt 0.4, **Na** monofluorophosphate 0.75, dextranase, mutanase, Rose Bengal 0.00005, and **H2O** to 100.0 weight%.

ST **anticaries dentifrice** Streptococcus acid formation inhibitor; Rose Bengal **anticaries dentifrice**; phloxine **anticaries dentifrice**; erythrosin **anticaries dentifrice**; fluorescein **anticaries dentifrice**

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; **dentifrice** compns. containing **anticaries** compds.)
IT Antibacterial agents
Dentifrices
(**dentifrice** compns. containing **anticaries** compds.)
IT Fluorides, biological studies
Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing **anticaries** compds.)
IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride **123-03-5**,
Cetylpyridinium chloride 548-24-3 3380-34-5,
Triclosan 6441-77-6, Phloxine 7631-97-2, Sodium monofluorophosphate
7681-49-4, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies
7783-47-3, Tin(II) fluoride 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-63-2, Lysozyme
9001-92-7, Protease 9025-70-1, Dextranase 9075-84-7, Mutanase
11121-48-5, Rose Bengal 16423-68-0, Erythrosin 17372-87-1
18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing **anticaries** compds.)
IT **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride**
7681-49-4, **Sodium fluoride**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**dentifrice** compns. containing **anticaries** compds.)
RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

F—Na

L93 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:534955 HCAPLUS
DN 133:139956
ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 2000
TI **Oral** hygiene preparations; associated methods and kit

IN **Carnell, Victor**
PA **Bioglobe Tech, Inc., USA**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-16
ICS A61K007-22
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000044338	A1	20000803	WO 2000-US1952	20000126

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-239051 A2 19990127

AB **Oral** hygiene prepns., an associated method, and kit are disclosed wherein the prepns. reduce the incidence of **caries** in patients, including immunocompromised- and chemotherapy-treated patients. The method includes contacting the patient **teeth** and surrounding **oral cavity** with a **toothpaste** and **mouthwash** composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid** and exposing the patient's **dental** appliances and **toothbrush** periodically to a disinfecting solution comprising a therapeutically effective amount of **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid.** Thus, a **mouthwash** contained **sodium lauroyl sarcosine** 0.15-0.4, **NaF** 0.25-0.30, **dehydroacetic acid** 0.01-0.06, **cetylpyridinium chloride** 0.05-0.10, **sorbitol** 5-10, **glycerin** 10-20, menthol 0.01-0.1, citric acid 0.01-0.1, Polysorbate 0.10-1.0, tribasic **potassium** phosphate 0.08-0.1, **potassium** benzoate 0.01-0.10, peppermint oils 0.1-0.7 and **water** 70-80%.

ST **dentifrice cetylpyridinium chloride dehydroacetic acid; mouthwash cetylpyridinium chloride dehydroacetic acid**

IT **Dentifrices**
Disinfectants
Flavor
Mouthwashes
(**oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

IT Essential oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peppermint; **oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
16807-48-0, Dehydroacetic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies **56-81-5**, **Glycerin**, biological studies 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 137-16-6, **Sodium lauroyl sarcosine** 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 1490-04-6, Menthol **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride (NaF)**, biological studies 7778-53-2 **13463-67-7**, Titanium oxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

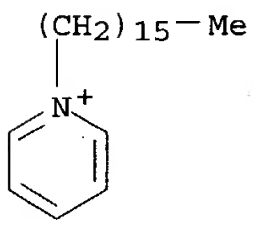
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Caudry, S; Journal of Infection Control 1995, V61(6), P511 MEDLINE
(2) Elango; US 5380648 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(3) Meier, S; Journal of Dental Hygiene 1996, V70(4), P161 MEDLINE
(4) Ottimo; US 4915219 A 1990
(5) Vidra; US 4205061 A 1980 HCAPLUS

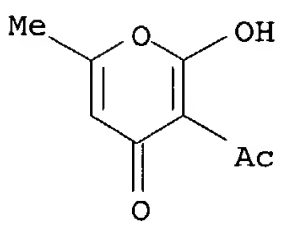
IT **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride**
16807-48-0, **Dehydroacetic acid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 16807-48-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-Pyran-4-one, 3-acetyl-2-hydroxy-6-methyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

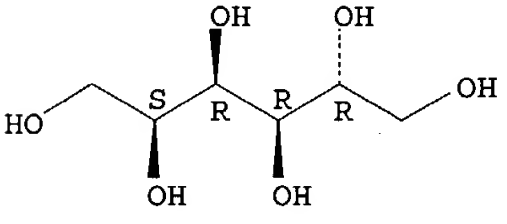


IT **50-70-4**, **Sorbitol**, biological studies **56-81-5**, **Glycerin**, biological studies **7631-86-9**, **Silica**, biological studies **7681-49-4**, **Sodium fluoride (NaF)**, biological studies **13463-67-7**, Titanium oxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

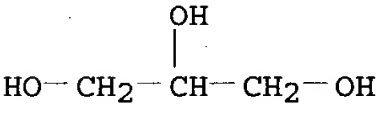
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oral** hygiene prepns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and **dehydroacetic acid**)

RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

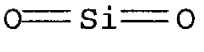
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

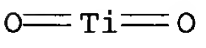


RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS
CN Silica (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 13463-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN Titanium oxide (TiO2) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:243679 HCAPLUS
DN 126:229438
ED Entered STN: 14 Apr 1997
TI Tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants
IN Ishikawa, Masao
PA Lion Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-28
ICS A23G003-30; A61K009-00
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 17
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09025221	A2	19970128	JP 1995-199197	19950712
PRAI	JP 1995-199197		19950712		

AB Tongue fur removers, which show long-term prevention of bad breath and are useful for manufacturing **dentifrices**, foods, etc., contain enzymes chosen from N-acetylmuramidase, mutanolysin, lysozyme, levanase, and lipase and ≥1 surfactants chosen from betaines, N-acyltaurines, methylglucosyl esters, dialkyl sulfosuccinates, and monoacyl phosphates. A **toothpaste** was prepared from Al(OH)3 43, **sorbitol** 20, **Na** CMC 2, **Na** lauryl sulfate 0.5, **Na lauroylsarcosine** 0.3, **Na** lauryl phosphate 0.2, perfume 1, **Na** saccharin 0.1, lysozyme chloride 0.2, **NaF** 0.02 and **H2O** to 100.0 weight%.

ST tongue fur remover enzyme surfactant; **dentifrice** tongue fur remover enzyme; food tongue fur remover enzyme; halitosis tongue fur remover

IT **Mouth**
(halitosis; tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants for)

IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants)

IT Chewing gum
Dentifrices
Mouthwashes
Surfactants
(tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants)

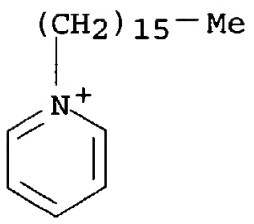
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants)

IT 56-86-0D, Glutamic acid, N-acyl derivs. 97-30-3D, α-Methyl D-glucopyranoside, 6-O-acylates 107-43-7, Trimethylglycine 107-68-6D, N-Methyltaurine, N-cocoyl derivs. **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride** 137-16-6, **Sodium lauroylsarcosine** 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 577-11-7, Sodium di(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate 1191-50-0, Sodium myristyl sulfate 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, monoalkyl esters, triethanolamine salts, biological studies 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-63-2, Lysozyme 9013-24-5, N-Acetylmuramidase 9041-11-6, Levanase 9066-59-5, Lysozyme chloride 30364-51-3 55466-22-3, Mutanolysin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants)

IT **123-03-5**, **Cetylpyridinium chloride**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tongue fur removers containing enzymes and surfactants)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



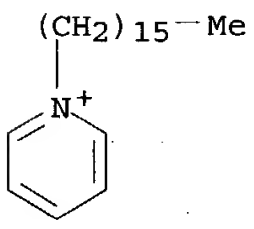
● Cl⁻

L93 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:503027 HCAPLUS
DN 119:103027
ED Entered STN: 04 Sep 1993
TI **Antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compositions containing phytates and antimicrobial compounds
IN Garlich, Joseph R.; Masterson, Tipton T.; Frank, R. Keith
PA Dow Chemical Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-16
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9311740	A1	19930624	WO 1992-US10665	19921210
	W: AU, BR, CA, FI, JP, KR, NZ, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5300289	A	19940405	US 1991-806070	19911210
	AU 9332753	A1	19930719	AU 1993-32753	19921210
	EP 616520	A1	19940928	EP 1993-901384	19921210
	EP 616520	B1	19960529		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 07501827	T2	19950223	JP 1992-511069	19921210
	BR 9206909	A	19950502	BR 1992-6909	19921210
	AT 138558	E	19960615	AT 1993-901384	19921210
	FI 9402714	A	19940609	FI 1994-2714	19940609
PRAI	US 1991-806070		19911210		
	WO 1992-US10665		19921210		

OS MARPAT 119:103027
AB **Antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. contain phytic acid or salts thereof, e.g. Na phytate (I) and antimicrobial compds., e.g. **cetylpyridinium chloride** (II) and buffer. A **mouthwash** contained 43% I 0.23, II 0.055, NaHCO3 4.2, citric acid 0.5, **glycerin** 5, mint flavor 0.5, menthol 0.02, saccharin 0.02, propylene glycol 2.5, and **water** 87%. The amts. of the remaining aerobes, anaerobes and fusobacter in the **mouth** of volunteers 8 hs after rinsing with the **mouthwash** decreased significantly.
ST **dentifrice** antipalque **anticalculus** phytate antimicrobial; **mouthwash** sodium phytate **cetylpyridinium chloride**
IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and)

IT **Dentifrices**
Mouthwashes
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and bactericides and)
IT Canis familiaris
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. for, containing phytates and bactericides)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(cationic, **antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and)
IT 83-86-3, Phytic acid 3615-82-5, Phytin 14306-25-3, Sodium phytate 25663-09-6, myo-Inositol pentakis (dihydrogen phosphate) 27121-72-8, myo-Inositol tetrakis (dihydrogen phosphate)
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing bactericides and)
IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
35014-84-7, N-Tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and)
IT 71-50-1, Acetate, biological studies 71-52-3, Bicarbonate, biological studies 97-78-9, N-Lauroyl **sarcosine** 126-44-3, Citrate, biological studies 608-59-3, Gluconate 3715-17-1, Tartrate, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-24-6, Strontium, biological studies 7440-31-5, Tin, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer 9005-63-4D, esters 14213-97-9, Borate 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 14808-79-8, Sulfate, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and bactericides and)
IT **123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**antiplaque** and **anticalculus oral** compns. containing phytates and)
RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L93 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:164767 HCAPLUS
DN 112:164767
ED Entered STN: 28 Apr 1990
TI Breath-freshening **dentifrices** containing copper gluconate, a fluorine compound, and alkyl sulfates
IN Ishikawa, Masao; Shibuya, Koji

PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-18
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 321180	A1	19890621	EP 1988-311769	19881213
	EP 321180	B1	19920729		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 01160911	A2	19890623	JP 1987-319537	19871217
	JP 2540895	B2	19961009		
	AT 78681	E	19920815	AT 1988-311769	19881213
	ES 2043856	T3	19940101	ES 1988-311769	19881213
PRAI	JP 1987-319537		19871217		
	EP 1988-311769		19881213		

AB An **oral** composition comprises an admixt. of Cu gluconate, a F compound, and an alkali metal salt of C8-18 alkyl sulfates, is effective in suppressing **mouth** odor. The composition may further comprise bactericides and extract of Labiatae or Myrtaceae. A solution (0.5 mL) containing Cu gluconate 0.005, **Na** monofluorophosphate 0.05, and **Na** lauryl sulfate 0.001% was added to 4.5 mL of a Todd Hewit broth culture and 0.1 mL of precultured Fusobacterium nucleatum having an optical d. of 1.0 was added; after cultivation of the medium for 2 days at 37°, absorbance at 550 nm was 0 compared to 0.75 for the control which used a solution containing 0.005% Cu gluconate only. A **toothpaste** contained Al(OH)3 43, **glycerin** 20, **Na** CM-cellulose 2, **Na** lauryl sulfate 2, flavor 1, **Na** saccharin 0.1, **Na** N-**lauroyl sarcosinate** 0.2, **Na** monofluorophosphate 0.1, Cu gluconate 0.01%, and **water** for the balance.

ST **dentifrice** copper gluconate sulfate; breath copper gluconate sulfate

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(breath-freshening **dentifrice** containing)

IT **Mouthwashes**
(copper gluconate and sulfate for)

IT Allspice
Clove
Eucalyptus
Guava
Labiatae
Oregano
Perilla
Rhodomyrtus
Rosemary
Sage
Scutellaria baicalensis
Thyme
(extract, breath-freshening **dentifrices** containing copper gluconate and sulfate and)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides, breath-freshening **dentifrice** containing)

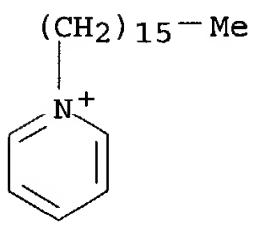
IT **Dentifrices**
(breath-freshening, containing copper gluconate and fluorophosphates and sulfates)

IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride **123-03-5**, **Cetyl**

pyridinium chloride 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 527-09-3, Copper gluconate 1120-01-0, Sodium cetyl sulfate 3697-42-5 7631-97-2, Sodium monofluorophosphate **7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride**, biological studies 7783-47-3, Stannous fluoride 18472-51-0 24123-05-5D, alkyl derivs. 39660-61-2, Isopropylmethylphenol 115905-40-3, Decalinium chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(breath-freshening **dentifrice** containing)

IT **123-03-5, Cetyl pyridinium chloride**
7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(breath-freshening **dentifrice** containing)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

F—Na

=> => d all hitstr tot

L98 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1991:78212 HCAPLUS
DN 114:78212
ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 1991
TI Induction of virulence-related proteins and their use in the detection of pathogens
IN Elango, S.; Rajarathnam, S.; Ramachandran, V.; Roy, R. K.; Sankaran, K.; Subrahmanyam, Y. V. B. K.
PA Astra AB, Swed.
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C07K015-04
ICS C12N001-38; G01N033-569; G01N033-68
ICA A61K039-02; A61K039-112
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 2228735	A1	19900905	GB 1990-1820	19900126
GB 2228735	B2	19921104		

	AU 9048775	A1	19900927	AU 1990-48775	19900125
	AU 628914	B2	19920924		
	CA 2009012	AA	19900801	CA 1990-2009012	19900131
	EP 391875	A1	19901010	EP 1990-850129	19900403
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 9012112	A1	19901018	WO 1990-SE221	19900403
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU				
	RW: BF, BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9054283	A1	19901105	AU 1990-54283	19900403
	BR 9007270	A	19920317	BR 1990-7270	19900403
	JP 04506001	T2	19921022	JP 1990-506059	19900403
	CN 1046187	A	19901017	CN 1990-101932	19900405
	US 5380648	A	19950110	US 1990-504945	19900405 <--
	NO 9103779	A	19910926	NO 1991-3779	19910926
	IN 173643	A	19940618	IN 1991-MA758	19911009
	IN 173644	A	19940618	IN 1991-MA759	19911009
	IN 176668	A	19960817	IN 1993-MA559	19930812
PRAI	IN 1989-MA84	A	19890201		
	SE 1989-1188	A	19890405		
	WO 1990-SE221	A	19900403		

AB Virulence-related proteins are induced in virulent pathogenic bacteria by growth of such bacteria in the presence of an induction-triggering factor, e.g. Congo Red (I). Induced proteins of apparent mol. wts. 63, 58, and 43 kilodaltons (kDa) are obtainable by induction of virulent species of Shigella and enteroinvasive Escherichia coli. The induced proteins may be used in the detection and diagnosis of invasive pathogens by an immunoassay using anti-protein antibodies, in the testing of antibiotic sensitivity of such pathogens, and in vaccine therapy. Induction of the 63, 58, and 43 kDa proteins in Shigella required growth in the presence of I. The convalescent sera of Shigellosis patients recognized the I-induced proteins. A diagnostic ELISA for detection of a variety of bacterial stains is described, as is an assay for detecting the sensitivity of Shigella flexneri 2a to ampicillin and 4 other antibiotics.

ST virulence related protein induction; Congo Red protein induction Shigella; bacteria diagnosis ELISA protein induction; antibiotic sensitivity bacteria protein induction; vaccine bacteria protein induction

IT Shigella flexneri
(2a, detection of, by ELISA, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)

IT Vaccines
(Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins of Shigella or enteroinvasive Escherichia coli as)

IT Antibiotics
(bacteria resistance to, test for, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)

IT Parasite
Virus
(detection of, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in)

IT Aeromonas
Campylobacter
Citrobacter
Klebsiella
Pleisomonas shigelloides
Pseudomonas
Salmonella
Salmonella typhimurium
Shigella boydii
Shigella dysenteriae
Shigella sonnei
Staphylococcus aureus
Vibrio cholerae
Yersinia

(detection of, by ELISA, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)
IT Proteins, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, by ELISA, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)
IT Escherichia coli
(enteroinvasive, virulence-related proteins of, induction of, with Congo REd)
IT Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inner-membrane, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins of Shigella alteration of profile of, of Shigella)
IT Feces
(normal organism of, detection of, Congo Red-induced virulence-related bacterial proteins in relation to)
IT Antiserums
(to Congo Red-induced virulence-related Shigella proteins, of convalescent serum of Shigellosis patient)
IT Antibodies
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(to virulence-related Congo Red-induced proteins, in immunochem. bacteria detection)
IT Bacteria
Shigella
(virulence-related proteins of, induction of, with Congo Red)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: PRP (Properties)
(43,000-mol.-weight, induction of, Congo Red in, for bacteria diagnosis)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: PRP (Properties)
(58,000-mol.-weight, induction of, Congo Red in, for bacteria diagnosis)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: PRP (Properties)
(63,000-mol.-weight, induction of, Congo Red in, for bacteria diagnosis)
IT Immunochemical analysis
(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, virulent organism detection with, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)
IT Salmonella
(group B, detection of, by ELISA, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: PRP (Properties)
(virulence-associated, induction of, of virulent pathogenic bacteria, with Congo Red)
IT 573-58-0, Congo Red
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in virulence-related bacterial proteins induction)
IT 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies
59-01-8, Kanamycin 60-54-8, Tetracycline 69-53-4
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(Shigella flexneri 2a resistance or sensitivity to, detection of, Congo Red-induced virulence-related proteins in relation to)

L98 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:431791 HCAPLUS
DN 93:31791
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Antibacterial pharmaceuticals for **oral** use
PA Johnson and Johnson, USA
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent

LA Japanese
IC A61K031-62
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	JP 55015473	A2	19800202	JP 1979-88358	19790713	
	US 4205061	A	19800527	US 1978-924764	19780714	<--
	CA 1126163	A1	19820622	CA 1979-326287	19790425	
PRAI	US 1978-924764		19780714			

AB Antibacterial compns. for **oral** use were prepared containing 3,5-dibromo-3'-(trifluoromethyl)salicylanilide (I) [4776-06-1] and **cetylpyridinium chloride** (II) [**123-03-5**]. Thus, a prophylactic paste (100 g) was obtained by mixing glycerin 27, Na CM-cellulose 1.5, Na saccharin 0.20, NaOBz 0.50, CaHPO4 5.00, Arlasolve 0.90, I 0.05, II 0.05, and an appropriate amount of deionized H2O.

ST bromofluoromethylsalicylanilide antibacterial **oral** pharmaceutical; **cetylpyridinium chloride** antibacterial **oral** pharmaceutical

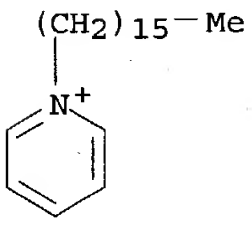
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
(for **oral** pharmaceuticals)

IT 4776-06-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial **oral** compns. containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and)

IT **123-03-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial **oral** compns. containing dibromo(trifluoromethyl)salicylanilide and)

IT **123-03-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial **oral** compns. containing dibromo(trifluoromethyl)salicylanilide and)

RN 123-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridinium, 1-hexadecyl-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

=> => fil medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:02:12 ON 05 MAY 2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 MAY 2004 (20040501/UP). FILE COVERS 1951 TO DATE.

On February 29, 2004, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details. OLDMEDLINE now back to 1951.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a

description of changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all tot

L101 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1998131339 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9470563
TI An in vitro investigation of the efficacy of CPC for use in toothbrush decontamination.
AU **Meier S**; Collier C; Scaletta M G; Stephens J; Kimbrough R; Kettering J D
CS Dental Hygiene Department, School of Dentistry, Loma Linda University, California, USA.
SO Journal of dental hygiene : JDH / American Dental Hygienists' Association, **(1996 Jul-Aug) 70** (4) **161-5.**
Journal code: 8902616. ISSN: 1043-254X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199803
ED Entered STN: 19980326
Last Updated on STN: 19980326
Entered Medline: 19980317
AB PURPOSE: A product designed as a toothbrush disinfectant containing cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC), a quaternary ammonium compound, recently was introduced. The purpose of this study was to provide additional evidence that CPC provides a practical solution for destroying residual microorganisms on air-dried toothbrushes and toothbrushes stored in a travel container. METHODS: Sterile synthetic toothbrushes were inoculated with optical density standardized laboratory cultures of Staphylococcus epidermidis or Candida albicans. Half were then disinfected with CPC and half were used as untreated controls. The toothbrushes were vortexed in sterile saline solution, diluted in a ten-fold series, and plated on 5% blood agar or Sabouraud dextrose agar. The plates were incubated at 37 degrees C in a normal atmosphere for 48 hours, and colonies were counted. RESULTS: CPC produced significant decreases in residual microorganisms. Using the CPC spray treatment on air-dried toothbrushes, Staphylococcus epidermidis essentially was reduced 100-fold, while Candida albicans had a 94% reduction of growth. Bacterial counts were higher in the samples stored in closed containers as compared to the air-dried samples. CONCLUSION: CPC appeared to be an effective toothbrush disinfectant for the organisms evaluated. It is practical and economical. CPC could easily fit into the recommendations of a practice committed to infection control.
CT Check Tags: Human; In Vitro
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
Candida albicans: DE, drug effects
*Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Colony Count, Microbial
*Decontamination: MT, methods
*Dental Devices, Home Care: MI, microbiology
Drug Evaluation, Preclinical
*Equipment Contamination: PC, prevention & control
Staphylococcus epidermidis: DE, drug effects
*Toothbrushing: IS, instrumentation
RN 7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local)

L101 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

AN 95339276 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7614433
TI Contaminated toothbrushes and their disinfection.
AU **Caudry S D**; Klitorinos A; Chan E C
CS Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, Montreal, Que.
SO Journal (Canadian Dental Association), **(1995 Jun) 61** (6) **511-6.**
Journal code: 7907605. ISSN: 0709-8936.
CY Canada
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199508
ED Entered STN: 19950905
Last Updated on STN: 19950905
Entered Medline: 19950818
AB Twenty toothbrushes used by healthy subjects were screened for the presence of microorganisms. Microbes were dislodged from the brushes by vortexing, and an average of 4 x 10(3) CFU/mL were recovered from the suspending fluid. Bristles removed from the vortexed brushes still yielded confluent bacterial growth on brain-heart infusion agar medium. Virkon (one per cent), Listerine, Cepacol, Scope, and Plax were tested for their bactericidal effects on microorganisms sedimented from the suspending fluid, on toothbrush bristles and proxabrushes, and on various test species including Candida albicans, Mycobacterium smegmatis, M. bovis, and Streptococcus mitis. Virkon and Listerine killed all the test species and virtually all the microorganisms on the toothbrush bristles and proxabrushes. Six volunteers tested the efficacy of a Listerine soaking regime to prevent the bacterial contamination of toothbrushes. Soaking the toothbrush head (bristles) in Listerine for 20 minutes after brushing was sufficient to eliminate bacterial contamination.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Ammonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Benzoates: PD, pharmacology
Candida albicans: DE, drug effects
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
*Disinfectants: PD, pharmacology
Drug Combinations
*Equipment Contamination: PC, prevention & control
*Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology
Peroxides: PD, pharmacology
Salicylates: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Chloride: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: PD, pharmacology
Sulfuric Acids: PD, pharmacology
Terpenes: PD, pharmacology
*Toothbrushing: IS, instrumentation
RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 28831-12-1 (monoperoxysulfate); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride); 7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)
CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Disinfectants); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Peroxides); 0 (Plax); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Scope mouthwash); 0 (Sulfuric Acids); 0 (Terpenes)

=> fil wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:02:26 ON 05 MAY 2004
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 APR 2004 <20040429/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200428 <200428/DW>

DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:
http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf <<<

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THERE WAS NO WEEKLY SDI RUN <<<

=> s us4915219/pn
L102 1 US4915219/PN

=> => d all abeq tech abex

L102 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1990-154684 [20] WPIX
DNN N1990-120159 DNC C1990-067483
TI Tooth brush container - has side wall flared towards base and contains disinfecting chamber below partition with self-sealing slit.
DC D22 Q34
IN OTTIMO, A
PA (OTTI-I) OTTIMO A
CYC 1
PI US 4915219 A 19900410 (199020)* <--
ADT US 4915219 A US 1988-261493 19881024
PRAI US 1988-261493 19881024
IC B65D081-00
AB US 4915219 A UPAB: 19930928
Disinfecting toothbrush container (10) has its sidewall flared out towards its base (24), and has a disinfecting chamber (34) below a flexible transverse partition (30) through which a toothbrush head (40) is insertable, but which reseals the chamber (34) when the toothbrush is removed. Pref. the partition (30) has a self-sealing slit, and is made of rubber.
ADVANTAGE - The chamber is lig.-tight and airborne dirt cannot enter it.
1/5
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: D08-B08

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=> => fil wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:54:24 ON 05 MAY 2004
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MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200428        <200428/DW>
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    DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
    FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV. FREE CONNECT HOUR UNTIL 1 MAY 2004.
    FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv  <<<

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    MONITORING WITH LITALERT. FIRST ACCESS TO RECORDS OF IP
    LAWSUITS FILED IN THE 94 US DISTRICT COURTS SINCE 1973.
    FOR FURTHER DETAILS:
    http://www.thomsonscientific.com/litalert          <<<

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    NEW FORMAT GERMAN PATENT APPLICATION AND PUBLICATION
    NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:
    http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf <<<

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    THERE WAS NO WEEKLY SDI RUN  <<<

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L136 ANSWER 1 OF 36  WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN   2002-147963 [19]   WPIX
CR   1999-518721 [43]; 1999-540489 [45]; 1999-550822 [46]
DNC  C2002-045958
TI   Composition for treating and preventing oral cavity disease e.g.
     inflammation of gingiva comprises chlorite ion and carrier.
DC   B05 D21 P32 P34
IN   DOYLE, M J; GOULBOURNE, E A; WIMALASENA, R L; WITT, J J; WONG, A L
PA   (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC  96
PI   WO 2002002061   A2 20020110 (200219)* EN   37    A61K007-00
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
            DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
            LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
            SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
     US 6350438      B1 20020226 (200220)             A61K007-16     <--
     AU 2001068743   A  20020114 (200237)             A61K007-00
     EP 1294347      A2 20030326 (200323)  EN         A61K007-20     <--
         R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
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          RO SE SI TR
     CN 1446075      A  20031001 (200382)              A61K007-20     <--
     JP 2004501942   W  20040122 (200411)       71     A61K007-20     <--
ADT  WO 2002002061 A2 WO 2001-US20614 20010628; US 6350438 B1 CIP of US
     1998-32234 19980227, CIP of US 1998-32237 19980227,
     CIP of US 1998-32238 19980227, US 2000-607242 20000630; AU
     2001068743 A AU 2001-68743 20010628; EP 1294347 A2 EP 2001-946731
     20010628, WO 2001-US20614 20010628; CN 1446075 A CN 2001-811974 20010628;
     JP 2004501942 W WO 2001-US20614 20010628, JP 2002-506684 20010628
FDT  US 6350438 B1 CIP of US 6077502, CIP of US 6132702, CIP of US 6251372; AU
     2001068743 A Based on WO 2002002061; EP 1294347 A2 Based on WO 2002002061;
     JP 2004501942 W Based on WO 2002002061
PRAI US 2000-607242       20000630; US 1998-32234
     19980227; US 1998-32237        19980227;
     US 1998-32238        19980227
IC   ICM  A61K007-00; A61K007-16; A61K007-20
     ICS  A61C017-00; A61K007-22; A61K007-24;
          A61L002-18
AB   WO 200202061 A UPAB: 20040418
     NOVELTY - A composition comprises chlorite ion (0.02 - 6 weight%) and a
     topical or oral carrier. The composition has a final pH of greater than 7.
          ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory.
          MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
          USE - For the manufacture of a medicament, as mouthrinse, toothpaste,
     non-abrasive gel or toothgel for treating and preventing oral cavity
     diseases in human and animal, e.g. at least one of inflammation of
     gingiva, inflammation of periodontal ligament, formation of periodontal
     pockets, bleeding and/or pus discharge from periodontal pockets,
     resorption of alveolar bone, loose teeth and loss of teeth; for aiding
     periodontal tissue healing and regeneration (all claimed).
          ADVANTAGE - The composition is completely free of chlorine dioxide or
     chlorous acid and hypochlorite ions or hypochlorite salts. The composition
     has capability to retain in the tissue and slowly releases the chlorite
     ion to the tissue. The composition is also suitable for placing at the
     site in need of periodontal tissue healing or regeneration.
     Dwg.0/0
FS   CPI GMPI
FA   AB; DCN
MC   CPI: B01-C02; B02-C; B02-K; B02-N; B02-P03; B02-T; B03-A; B03-F; B03-H;
          B04-B01C1; B04-C01B; B04-L04; B05-A01B; B05-B02A3; B05-C02; B06-H;
          B07-H; B10-A04; B10-A08; B10-A17; B10-A18; B10-A22; B10-B02;
          B10-C04B; B10-C04C; B10-E02; B14-N05; D08-B08
TECH                UPTX: 20020321
     TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The
     composition further comprises a therapeutic active selected from
     antimicrobial/antiplaque agents, anti-inflammatory agents, H2-antagonists,
     metalloproteinase inhibitors, cytokine receptor antagonists,
     lipopolysaccharide complexing agents, tissue growth factors,
     immunostimulatory agents, cellular redox modifiers, biofilm inhibiting
     agents, analgesics, hormones, vitamins and/or minerals (preferably
     triclosan, chlorhexidine, alexidine; hexetidine, sanguinarine,
     benzalkonium chloride, salicylanilide, domiphen bromide,
     cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC), tetradecylpyridinium
     chloride (TPC), N-tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium chloride (TDEPC),
     octenidine, delmopinol, octapinol, nicin preparations, zinc ion agents,
     stannous ion agents, essential oils, augmentin, amoxicillin, tetracycline,
     doxycycline, minocycline, metronidazole; aspirin, ketorolac, flurbiprofen,
     ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, piroxicam, meclofenamic
     acid, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, roxatidine, nizatidine,
     mifentidine, iodine, sulfonamides, mercurials, bisbiguanides, phenolics,
     neomycin, kanamycin, clindamycin, eugenol, hydrocortisone, methotrexate,
     levamasole, strontium chloride, potassium nitrate, sodium fluoride,
     peppermint oil, chlorophyll, immunoglobulin, antigens, lidocaine,
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benzocaine, amino acids, essential fats, vitamin C, alpha-tocopherol, Co-enzyme Q10, PQQ, Vitamin A, folate, N-acetyl cysteine, gallic acid, butylated hydroxytoluene,polymyxin, urea peroxide, hydroxamic acid derivatives, phosphinic acid amides, furanones, lysozyme, dextranases, mutanases and/or bacteriocins).

ABEX UPTX: 20020321

WIDER DISCLOSURE - The composition contains a minimal amount of chlorite ion.

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered orally. The composition is delivered as the mouthrinse to the periodontal pockets using a syringe, applicator or electromechanical device and is suitable for swishing in the mouth to cover other oral cavity tissues including tongue, gingival and mucosal surfaces. The composition is also delivered in the form of toothpaste, non-abrasive gel or tooth gel by brushing teeth and tongue, gingival and mucosal surfaces (all claimed).

EXAMPLE - An oral spray formulation was prepared by mixing (wt%) 80%-sodium chlorite (1.25), sodium bicarbonate (0.192), sodium carbonate (0.289) and water (balance). The spray formulation had a pH of approximately 10. In an animal clinical study conducted among Beagle dogs, 30 ml of the spray formulation was applied evenly throughout the dog's mouth twice daily. After 9 months, significant reductions in attachment loss were observed in the treated animals compared to those receiving placebo(n=30), i.e. a spray solution containing the same above ingredients, but without sodium chlorite.

L136 ANSWER 2 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **2001-555269** [62] WPIX
DNC **C2001-165134**
TI Oral composition for repressing halitosis.
DC B05 D21 E19
IN KIM, J H; KIM, M M; KIM, S N; PARK, S G; SUK, J G
PA (GLDS) LG CHEM CO LTD
CYC 1
PI KR 2001001476 A 20010105 (200162)* A61K007-16 <--
ADT KR 2001001476 A **KR 1999-20710 19990604**
PRAI **KR 1999-20710 19990604**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB KR2001001476 A UPAB: 20011026
NOVELTY - Oral composition for repressing halitosis is provided to remove oral bacteria including Streptococcus, Actinomyces, Porphyromonas, Actinobacillus and periodontal disease and halitosis inducing materials.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Oral composition for repressing halitosis is characterized by using:

(i) at least one of triclosan, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, sanguinarine, thymol and eucalyptol as oral disinfectant;

(ii) at least one of ursodeoxycholic acid, chenodeoxycholic acid, the derivative thereof and tauroursodeoxycholic acid as repressor for periodontitis;

(iii) at least one of Quercetin, Kaempferol, Myricetin, Morin, Luteolin as flavonoid.

The composition comprises 0.001-1 weight% of oral disinfectant, 0.001-2 weight% of repressor for periodontitis and 0.001-5 weight% of flavonoid.

Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B01-D01; B06-A01; B06-A02; B06-E05; B07-D04A; B10-E02; B14-A01B2; **B14-N06B**; **D08-A05**; E01; E06-A01; E06-A02; E06-E05; E07-D04A; E10-E02E1; E10-E02F1

L136 ANSWER 3 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN **2001-505518** [56] WPIX
DNC **C2001-152027**
TI Liquid composition for oral cavity for inhibiting dental plaque formation.
DC A25 A96 B05 D21
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 2001139443 A 20010522 (200156)* 8 A61K007-22 <--
ADT JP 2001139443 A JP 2000-190668 20000626
PRAI **JP 1999-241074 19990827**
IC ICM **A61K007-22**
ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-14; A61K031-4425; A61K047-34; A61K047-38; A61P001-02; A61P031-04
AB JP2001139443 A UPAB: 20011001
NOVELTY - A liquid composition for oral cavity contains a cationic fungicide, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, and a cationic polymer.
USE - The composition is useful for prevention of periodontal diseases by inhibiting dental plaque formation, as a liquid dentifrice, mouth wash, mouth refresher, and concentrated mouse wash.
ADVANTAGE - The composition suppresses adhesion of dental bacteria to inhibit dental plaque formation.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A10-E08A; **A12-V04B**; B04-A10; B04-C02A; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B07-D04A; B10-C02; B10-E04C; B14-A01; B14-A04; **B14-N06**; **B14-N06A**; **D08-B08**
TECH UPTX: 20011001
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - The content of the cationic fungicide is 0.001-1% by weight, that of the polyoxyethylene alkyl ether is 0.005-1%, and that of the cationic polymer is 0.0025-2%.
ABEX UPTX: 20011001
EXAMPLE - A liquid mouth wash comprised ethanol (8.0% by weight), glycerin (5.0%), citric acid (0.03%), sodium citrate (0.15%), stevia (0.02%), **cetylpyridinium chloride** (0.05%), a cationic cellulose (Leogard GP) (0.01%), polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (EO20) (0.15%), a perfume (0.4%), and water (balance).

L136 ANSWER 4 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-491776 [54] WPIX
DNC C2001-147864
TI Liquid composition for mouth containing cationic polymer, germicide and polyhydric alcohol.
DC B05 D21
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 2001139442 A 20010522 (200154)* 8 A61K007-16 <--
ADT JP 2001139442 A JP 2000-190598 20000626
PRAI **JP 1999-241073 19990827**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB JP2001139442 A UPAB: 20010924
NOVELTY - Liquid composition for mouth, comprising cationic polymer, cationic germicide and polyhydric alcohol.
USE - Useful as **tooth brush** agent for preventing caries.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-C02A; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B07-D04A; B10-C02; B10-E04C; B14-A01; **B14-N06A**; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 5 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-411434 [44] WPIX
DNC C2001-124632

TI Mouthwash composition for treating dentine hypersensitivity, includes hydrophobic substance.
DC A26 A96 D21
IN MCCORMACK, K J
PA (MCCO-N) MCCORMACK LTD
CYC 1
PI GB 2355658 A 20010502 (200144)* 8 A61K007-16 <--
ADT GB 2355658 A GB 2000-23508 20000926
PRAI **GB 1999-22871 19990928**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB GB 2355658 A UPAB: 20010809
NOVELTY - A mouthwash composition comprises a hydrophobic substance.
USE - For treating dentine hypersensitivity (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The inventive composition provides temporary relief of pain that is directly attributable to the mechanical displacement of tubular fluid by the use of a **toothbrush** or other dental instrument. The use of hydrophobic substance decreases the surface tension of the tubular fluid within proximal exposed surfaces of the dentine. This reduction in surface tension diminishes the capillary action of the tubules and attenuates outward movement of fluid, thus reducing excitation of the nerve endings and preventing or reducing any sensation of pain. The surface properties of substance spread easily over surfaces encouraging wetting of the proximal surfaces of the exposed dentine.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: **A12-V04B; D08-A**
TECH UPTX: 20010809
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The hydrophobic substance comprises silicone oil containing a polymer of dimethylsiloxane, simethicone, or dimethicone. The composition comprises 5-70, preferably approximately15% w/w silicone oil.
ABEX UPTX: 20010809
EXAMPLE - A composition was consisted of a liquid mouthwash or rinse containing 5-50, preferably approximately20% w/w simethicone or dimethicone. A product (100 g) comprising simethicone (20 g) and also other ingredients, e.g. water, alcohol, sorbitol, glycerin, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium fluoride, arginine hydrochloride, potassium chloride, sodium saccharin, polysorbate, sodium benzoate, disodium phosphate, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, and antibacterial agents was prepared. The mouthwash had a reduced sensitivity of the teeth, thus reducing any discomfort associated with brushing.

L136 ANSWER 6 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-285372 [30] WPIX
DNN N2001-203615 DNC C2001-087264
TI Disinfectant for oral cavity tools such as **tooth brush** , contains preset amount of ethyl alcohol mixed with anti-microbial agent(s).
DC B05 D21 E19 P34
PA (FUMK) FUMAKILA KK
CYC 1
PI JP 2001010904 A 20010116 (200130)* 5 A01N031-02
ADT JP 2001010904 A **JP 1999-188615 19990702**
PRAI **JP 1999-188615 19990702**
IC ICM A01N031-02
ICS A61L002-18
AB JP2001010904 A UPAB: 20010603
NOVELTY - A disinfectant contains 30-100% of ethyl alcohol mixed with anti-microbial agent(s).
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial. (In weight %) A stock solution of a disinfectant was prepared by dissolving ethanol (30), pyridine cetyl chloride (0.004) and grapefruit seed extract (0.001) along with traces of

a flavoring agent, in water (to 100). The obtained liquid was contacted with a microbial solution containing Streptococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Streptococcus mutans. The result confirmed transition of the number of the microbes in 30 seconds.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For disinfecting oral cavity tools such as **toothbrush** (claimed) and other sanitary fixtures for oral cavity such as dental floss, and interdentium brush, etc. To prevent dental caries.

ADVANTAGE - The disinfectant effectively inhibits propagation of fungi and bacteria such as Streptococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Streptococcus mutans in the oral cavity tools. The alcohol which is the principal component of the disinfectant having high permeability, prevents the origin of locks of hair on the brush and eliminates microbes, but does not cause skin irritation. The disinfectant dries easily, can be effectively sterilized and diluted with water and/or alcohol. The flavoring agent with the antimicrobial agent enhances the antimicrobial activity. The disinfectant can be directly sprayed into the oral cavity to prevent dental caries. The disinfectant is highly safe (even if accidentally swallowed).

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-L05B; B04-N02; B04-N04; B06-D02; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-E02; B10-E04A; B10-E04D; B12-M07; B14-A01; B14-A04; **B14-N06A**; **D08-A**; **D08-A05**; E06-D02; E07-D04A; E10-A17B; E10-A22A; E10-E02E1; E10-E02F1; E10-E04L2; E10-E04M1

TECH UPTX: 20010603

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The disinfectant composition contains a flavoring agent having anti-microbial property. Preferred Anti-microbial Agent: The anti-microbial agent contains pyridine cetyl chloride, chlorhexidine, benzethonium chloride, dequalinium chloride, isopropyl methyl phenol, triclosan, grapefruit seed extract, polylysine, egg white lysozyme, fatty acid ester of glycerol, tea extract, protamine, bamboo extract, Styrax japonica extract, Artemisia capillaris extract, hinokitiol, Magnolia obovata extract, Forsythia suspensa extract and/or decomposed product of pectin.

ABEX UPTX: 20010603

ADMINISTRATION - The disinfectant can be sprayed directly into the oral cavity.

EXAMPLE - None given.

L136 ANSWER 7 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-202470 [20] WPIX

DNC C2001-060060

TI Oral hygiene composition for reducing incidence of dental caries comprises **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and optionally **sodium lauryl sarcosine.**

DC A96 B05 D21

IN **CARNELL, V**

PA (BIOG-N) BIOGLOBE TECH INC

CYC 90

PI WO 2000044338 A1 20000803 (200120)* EN 37 A61K007-16 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000027380 A 20000818 (200120) A61K007-16 <--

ADT WO 2000044338 A1 WO 2000-US1952 20000126; AU 2000027380 A AU 2000-27380 20000126

FDT AU 2000027380 A Based on WO 2000044338
PRAI **US 1999-239051 19990127**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
ICS **A61K007-22**
AB WO 200044338 A UPAB: 20010410
NOVELTY - Oral hygiene preparation comprising **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and optionally **sodium lauryl sarcosine.**
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An oral hygiene method for reducing the incidence of caries comprises contacting the patient's teeth and surrounding oral cavity with a toothpaste, and mouthwash compositions comprising **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and exposing the patient's dental **appliances** and **toothbrush** periodically to a disinfecting solution comprising **cetyl pyridinium chloride.**
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(1) an oral hygiene kit comprising toothpaste comprising less than 0.37 weight% of **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and less than 2.6 weight% **sodium lauryl sarcosine**;
(2) a mouthwash comprising less than 0.4 weight% **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and less than 0.4 weight% of **sodium lauryl sarcosine**;
(3) a disinfecting solution comprising less than 0.075 weight% **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and less than 2.1 weight% **sodium lauryl sarcosine**;
(4) a toothpaste comprising 1.7 weight% **sodium lauryl sarcosine**, 0.25 weight% **sodium** fluoride, 0.2 weight% **dehydroacetic acid** and 0.3 weight% glycerine, at pH 6.2; and
(5) a mouthwash comprising 0.2 weight% **sodium lauryl sarcosine**, 0.25 weight% **sodium** fluoride, 0.1 weight% **dehydroacetic acid**, 0.05 weight% **cetyl pyridinium chloride** at pH 6.2.
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Virucide; Fungicide .
Cetyl pyridinium chloride effectively killed both S. mutans and C. albicans even after a brief 10 second exposure.
USE - The methods are useful for reducing the incidence of caries. The oral hygiene preparations reduce the numbers of microflora in the oral cavity which contribute to the development of maladies such as caries and other oral disorders.
ADVANTAGE - The oral hygiene preparations are effective, safe, pleasant tasting and highly effective in reducing the incidence of various oral diseases. The preparations have reduced toxicity and irritancy.
Dwg.0/2
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **A12-V04B**; B04-B01C1; B04-C02A1; B04-C03C; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-A03B; B05-C07; B07-A02B; B07-D04A; B07-D04B; B10-A07; B10-B01B; B10-C02; B10-E04; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; **B14-N06A**; **D08-B08**
TECH UPTX: 20010410
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: The amount of **cetyl pyridinium chloride** in the toothpaste is less than 0.37 wt.%, in the mouthwash is less than 0.4 wt.% and in the disinfecting solution is less than 0.075 wt.%. The toothpaste, mouthwash and disinfecting solution further comprises **sodium lauryl sarcosine.** The toothpaste comprises (wt.%):
sodium lauryl sarcosine (1.6-2.6),
sodium fluoride (0.25-0.3), dehydroacetate acid (0.1-0.6),
cetyl pyridinium chloride (0.18-0.27),
sorbitol (30-60), glycerine (3-10), cellulose gum (1-3), titanium dioxide (0.3-1), flavors (0.08-0.1), hydrated silica (10-30), and water (10-30).

ABEX UPTX: 20010410
EXAMPLE - None given.

L136 ANSWER 8 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-161997 [17] WPIX
DNC C2001-048685
TI Composition for mouth contains titanium-silicate and germicide.
DC D21 E37
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 2000319153 A 20001121 (200117)* 9 A61K007-16 <--
ADT JP 2000319153 A **JP 1999-132411 19990513**
PRAI **JP 1999-132411 19990513**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
ICS A61K033-14; A61K033-24; A61K045-08; A61P001-02
AB JP2000319153 A UPAB: 20010328
NOVELTY - Composition for mouth, comprising (A) synthetic amorphous titanium-binding silicate wherein amount of TiO2 is 0.5 to 15 wt % relative to SiO2 and content of free alkaline metal (M) is 3.0 to 12.0 mole % in terms of M/SiO2, and (B) germicide.
USE - Useful as ingredient of **tooth brushing** composition, etc. for giving accelerated germicidal activity.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B08**; E31-P05A

L136 ANSWER 9 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **2000-682077** [67] WPIX
DNC **C2000-207852**
TI Oral composition containing germicide such as **cetyl pyridinium chloride**, benzalkonium chloride, used as general inhibitor of oral bacteria.
DC A96 B05 D21
PA (SUNZ) SUNSTAR CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2000256155 A 20000919 (200067)* 7 A61K007-22 <--
ADT JP 2000256155 A **JP 1999-61556 19990309**
PRAI **JP 1999-61556 19990309**
IC ICM **A61K007-22**
ICS A61K031-20; A61K031-223; A61K031-4015; A61K031-4425; A61K031-55; A61K031-765; A61K045-00; A61P001-02
AB JP2000256155 A UPAB: 20001223
NOVELTY - Oral composition comprises of germicide active against oral bacteria which cause systemic diseases.
USE - The oral composition inhibits oral bacteria which cause systemic diseases. Examples of bacteria which causes systemic diseases are Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus pneumoniae and Klebsiella pneumoniae. Examples of oral diseases are dental caries and/or periodontal disease.
ADVANTAGE - The composition is effective against oral bacteria which cause not only oral diseases but also systemic diseases.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A05-H03; A05-H04; A10-E07C; A12-V03C1; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B10-A22; B14-A01; B14-N05; **B14-N06**; **D08-A05**; **D08-B08**
TECH UPTX: 20001223
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Germicide is preferably cationic surfactant (especially laurylpyridinium chloride, stearyldimetylbenzylammonium chloride, distearyldimethylammonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium saccharide, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride,

cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, laruyltrimethylammonium chloride, lauroylcolaminoformylmethylpyridinium chloride and/or ethyltrimethylammonium bromide) or a cationic germicide such as **cetylpyridinium chloride**, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, domiphen bromide, chlorhexidine hydrochloride or chlorhexidine glyconic acid salts. The oral composition preferably contains N-long chain acyl amino acid lower alkyl ester or its salts and nonionic surfactant (0.01 to 50 weight %), especially polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer type and polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester.

ABEX UPTX: 20001223

EXAMPLE - Ca(H2PO4)2 (30 %), glycerol (20 %), carrageenin (1.0 %), flavor (1.0 %), sodium saccharide (0.1 %), chlorhexidine chloride (0.1 %), sodium monofluorophosphate (0.1 %), N-lauryl-L-arginine ethyl ester-pyrrolidone carboxylic acid salt (0.5 %), stearyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride (0.1 %) and purified water were mixed to give a tooth paste. The obtained tooth paste was evaluated by sterilization method to prove that it had excellent sterilizing effect against bacteria which cause oral disorders and systemic diseases.

L136 ANSWER 10 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **2000-523864** [47] WPIX
CR 1999-045477 [04]; 2002-187718 [24]; 2002-195694 [25]; 2002-215675 [27]; 2002-239190 [29]; 2004-154370 [15]
DNC **C2000-155544**
TI Delivery system for applying an antimicrobial agent to the oral cavity, e.g. for treating mouth odor or periodontal disease, comprises a strip of flexible material having an array of shallow pockets.
DC A96 B07 D21
IN DIRKSING, R S; MAJETI, S; RENO, E A; ROHMAN, F J; SAGEL, P A
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC 1
PI US 6096328 A 20000801 (200047)* 14 A61K006-02
ADT US 6096328 A **CIP of US 1997-870664 19970606, CIP of US 1998-42909 19980317, US 1998-196364 19981119**
PRAI **US 1998-196364 19981119; US 1997-870664 19970606; US 1998-42909 19980317**
IC ICM A61K006-02
ICS **A61K007-20**; A61K033-40
AB US 6096328 A UPAB: 20040302

NOVELTY - Delivery system for applying an antimicrobial agent (I) to the oral cavity comprises a strip of flexible material having an array of shallow pockets coated with a (I)-containing adhesive composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Delivery system for applying an antimicrobial agent (I) to the oral cavity comprises:

(a) a strip of flexible material having an array of shallow pockets, where the strip has sufficient flexibility to form a curved shape on an oral surface and is readily conformable to the oral surface without permanent deformation when the delivery system is placed against the surface; and

(b) a substance comprising an antimicrobial agent applied to the strip of material and in the shallow pockets such that when the delivery system is placed on the oral surface the substance contacts the oral surface providing an antimicrobial effect on the oral surface, the substance also providing adhesive attachment between the strip of material and the oral surface to hold the delivery system in place for a sufficient time to allow the substance to act upon the oral surface.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for reducing or eliminating proliferation of microbial growth in the oral cavity while sleeping, comprising:

(a) applying a substance comprising an antimicrobial agent onto a conformable strip of material having an array of shallow pockets, where the strip has a sufficient flexibility to conform to the contours of the

oral surface;

(b) applying the conformable strip to the oral surface with adhesive attachment between the strip and the oral surface to hold the delivery system in place for a sufficient time to allow the antimicrobial agent to act upon the oral surface; and

(c) removing the conformable strip and residual substance from the oral surface.

USE - The delivery system is useful for treating conditions resulting from microbial growth in the oral cavity, including mouth and breath odor, plaque accumulation, gingival inflammation, bleeding gums and other periodontal diseases.

ADVANTAGE - The delivery system requires only small amounts of (I) to be effective.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a delivery system applied to the front and rear surfaces of a number of teeth and also to the adjacent soft tissue.

Dwg.0/10

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03D; B04-C03B; B10-E02; B12-M02; B14-A01; B14-N05; **B14-N06A**; **D08-A05**; **D08-B08**

TECH UPTX: 20000925

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Delivery System: The strip of material is capable of recovery from the deformed state in the absence of adhesive forces due to the (I)-containing composition is water-impermeable; and has a constant flexural stiffness of less than 5 g/cm as measured on a Handle-O-Meter per ASTM test method D2923-95. The (I)-containing composition is a gel, preferably containing carboxypolymethylene in an amount of 0.01-40% by weight of (I). The gel is a uniform continuous coating on the strip of material. The strip and gel coating have an overall thickness of less than 1 mm. The gel-coated strip has a peel force of less than 50 g. The strip of material is a polyethylene film having a nominal thickness of less than 0.1 mm. Preferred Antimicrobial Agent: (I) is selected from: triclosan; phthalic acid and its salts; monoperthalic acid and its salts and esters; chlorhexidine; alexidine; hexetidine; sanguinarine; benzalkonium chloride; salicylanilide; domiphen bromide; **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC); tetradecylpyridinium chloride (TPC); N-tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium chloride (TDEPC); octenidine; delmopinol, octapinol and other piperidino derivatives; nicin preparations; zinc/stannous ion agents; augmentin; amoxicillin; tetracycline; doxycycline; minocycline; metronidazole; essential oils including thymol, geraniol, carvacrol, citral, hinokitol, eucalyptol, catechol and mixtures thereof; methyl salicylate; hydrogen peroxide; and metal chlorites. (I) is especially selected from triclosan, magnesium monoperoxyphthalate, CPC, chlorhexidine, thymol, catechol and eucalyptol.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The (I)-containing composition is preferably a carboxypolymethylene gel. The strip of material is a preferably a polyethylene film having a nominal thickness of less than 0.1 mm.

ABEX UPTX: 20000925

ADMINISTRATION - The delivery system is attached to the teeth and gums for 1-120 (preferably 30-60) minutes before being removed, especially just before retiring in the case of mouth odor treatment.

L136 ANSWER 11 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN **2000-401189** [35] WPIX

DNN **N2000-300377** DNC **C2000-121547**

TI Patch for local administration of drugs in the oral cavity includes a drug-containing matrix comprising a water-insoluble cellulose ether and a water-soluble cellulose ether in a defined ratio.

DC A11 A96 B05 B07 D21 D22 P32 P34

PA (LABT-N) LABTEC GES TECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG
CYC 1
PI DE 19856101 A1 20000608 (200035)* 5 A61L015-44
ADT DE 19856101 A1 **DE 1998-1056101 19981204**
PRAI **DE 1998-19856101 19981204**
IC ICM A61L015-44
ICS A61F013-02; A61K006-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-58
AB DE 19856101 A UPAB: 20000725
NOVELTY - Patch for local administration of drugs in the oral cavity comprises:
(a) an adhesive layer; and
(b) a drug-containing matrix comprising a water-insoluble cellulose ether (I) and a water-soluble cellulose ether (II) in a ratio of 1:1 or 2:3.
USE - The patch is useful for buccal or gingival administration of drugs for treating disorders of the mouth, gums and teeth, especially antiseptics, antimycotics, antiviral agents, antibiotics, local anesthetics, corticosteroids, salts (e.g. fluoride, potassium or zinc salts) or vitamins.
ADVANTAGE - The patch provides faster drug release than similar patches with a (I):(II) ratio of 2:1 and swells less and adheres longer in the mouth than similar patches containing polyvinyl alcohol instead of (I).
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A03-A04A1; A12-V01; A12-V03; B04-C02A2; B12-M02F; B14-N05; **B14-N06**; **D08-A05**; D09-A01C
TECH UPTX: 20000725
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Patch: (I) is ethylcellulose and (II) is hydroxypropyl cellulose or carboxymethyl cellulose. The matrix also contains 10-40% of a plasticizer, especially triethyl citrate. The adhesive layer also contains (I).
Preferred Drugs: The drugs are antiseptics, e.g. chlorhexidine, hexetidine or **cetylpyridinium chloride**; antimycotics, e.g. miconazole, clotrimazole, econazole, nystatin, tolnaftate, sulbenfin or itraconazole; antiviral agents, e.g. amantadine, acyclovir or zidovudine; antibiotics, e.g. tetracycline, metronidazole or clindamycin; local anesthetics, e.g. tetracaine, benzocaine or lidocaine; corticosteroids, e.g. triamcinolone or hydrocortisone; salts, e.g. fluoride, potassium or zinc salts; or vitamins, e.g. ascorbic acid, tocopherol, vitamin K, beta-carotene or coenzyme Q10.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Cellulose: (I) is ethylcellulose and (II) is hydroxypropyl cellulose or carboxymethyl cellulose.
ABEX UPTX: 20000725
EXAMPLE - An adhesive gel comprising Pharmacoat 606 (hydroxypropyl cellulose) (1.5 g), glycerol (1 g), 96 % ethanol (125 g), titanium dioxide (0.4 g) and carbomer 971 (5 g) was spread on a polyester liner to a thickness of 2000 mum, dried at 40 degreesC for 30 minutes, coated with a suspension comprising ethylcellulose (3.825 g), Pharmacoat 606 (3.825 g), 96 % ethanol (17 g), toluene (17 g), amaranth (0.003 g), polysorbate 80 (0.1 g), peppermint oil (0.1 g), triethyl citrate (1.25 g) and chlorhexidine hydrochloride (0.9 g) to a thickness of 1000 mum, and dried at 40 degreesC for 30 minutes. Drug release (mg/0.8 cm2) from the patch in 20 % aqueous polyethylene glycol solution at 37 degreesC with stirring at 75 rpm was 0.37 after 0.5 hours, 0.44 after 1 hour and 0.7 after 4 hours. The corresponding values for a patch with a 2:1 ratio of ethylcellulose to Pharmacoat 606 were 0.03, 0.03 and 0.11.

L136 ANSWER 12 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-303358 [26] WPIX
DNN N2000-226702 DNC C2000-091966

TI Composition for administering drug or removing tartar from teeth comprises e.g. bactericide and water soluble polymer or exothermic substance.
DC A96 B07 D21 P24 P32
IN FUJINAKA, H; KAYANE, S; MAEDA, K; MURAKAMI, Y; SUZUKI, A; YANOU, Y; YOSHIDA, H
PA (KAOS) KAO CORP
CYC 23
PI WO 2000018364 A1 20000406 (200026)* JA 21 A61K007-16 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: CN SG US
JP 2000159648 A 20000613 (200035) 6 A61K007-16 <--
JP 2000186023 A 20000704 (200037) 4 A61K007-16 <--
EP 1123696 A1 20010816 (200147) EN A61K007-16 <--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CN 1319001 A 20011024 (200213) A61K007-16 <--
US 6475470 B1 20021105 (200276) A61K007-16 <--
JP 3503880 B2 20040308 (200418) 6 A61K007-16 <--
ADT WO 2000018364 A1 **WO 1999-JP4935 19990910**; JP 2000159648 A **JP 1999-217180 19990730**; JP 2000186023 A **JP 1998-362263 19981221**; EP 1123696 A1 **EP 1999-943267 19990910, WO 1999-JP4935 19990910**; CN 1319001 A **CN 1999-811206 19990910**; US 6475470 B1 **WO 1999-JP4935 19990910**, US 2001-787408 20010321; JP 3503880 B2 **JP 1999-217180 19990730**
FDT EP 1123696 A1 Based on WO 2000018364; US 6475470 B1 Based on WO 2000018364; JP 3503880 B2 Previous Publ. JP 2000159648
PRAI **JP 1998-362263 19981221; JP 1998-271721 19980925**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
ICS A46B009-04; **A61C017-00**
AB WO 200018364 A UPAB: 20000531
NOVELTY - Composition comprises:
(1) an agent having pharmaceutical activity or a bactericide acting on the periodontium and
(2) an exothermic substance or a water soluble polymer.
The composition has a water content of less than 5 weight%.
USE - The composition can be applied to the teeth and/or incorporated into **toothbrushes** and used to massage the gum during brushing of the teeth to remove and inhibit tartar or to treat or prevent periodontal diseases, or can be used to deliver an active agent e.g. a bactericide, antiinflammatory, hypotensive, antihistamine or agent that protects against AIDS infection to the oral cavity.
ADVANTAGE - The composition can be absorbed by the oral mucosa and has activity in the oral cavity.
Dwg.0/1
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; **A12-V04B**; B05-A01B; B07-D04A; B14-A01; **B14-N06B**; **D08-A05**; **D08-B08**
TECH UPTX: 20000531
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred composition: The composition has a 'heripa' type viscosity of 300-15000 dPa.s at 25degreesC and comprises an alkaline earth metal salt.
ABEX UPTX: 20000531
ADMINISTRATION - The composition is formulated as a toiletry such as toothpaste or is incorporated into **toothbrushes.**

EXAMPLE - Dental cream with a 'heripa' type viscosity of 14800 dPa.s at 25degreesC comprised (in weight%): **cetylpyridinium chloride** (0.01), beta-glycyrrhetinic acid (0.01), triglyceride (27.85), liquid paraffin (25.93), xanthan gum (0.20), dextrin (35.00), anhydrous silica (10.00) and flavoring (1.00).

L136 ANSWER 13 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN **1999-493520** [41] WPIX
CR 1996-354220 [35]
DNC **C1999-144516**
TI Synergistic detergent and disinfectant compositions for decontaminating biofilm-coated surfaces such as dental apparatus.
DC D21 D22 D25 E19
IN BARBEAU, J; CHARLAND, R; COTE, L; FAUCHER, E; PREVOST, A
PA (UYMO-N) UNIV MONTREAL
CYC 1
PI US 5942480 A 19990824 (199941)* 5 C11D017-08 <--
ADT US 5942480 A **CIP of US 1994-367009 19941230, US 1997-884395 19970627**
FDT US 5942480 A CIP of US 5731275
PRAI **US 1997-884395 19970627; US 1994-367009 19941230**
IC ICM C11D017-08
ICS C11D003-48; C11D009-50; C11D010-02
AB US 5942480 A UPAB: 19991011
NOVELTY - Synergistic detergent and disinfectant compositions (I) and (II) for decontaminating biofilm-coated surfaces such as dental apparatus (in particular, water lines), are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(i) an aqueous cleaning and disinfecting composition (I) for use in decontaminating surfaces susceptible to contamination by microorganisms and the formation of biofilms, comprising:

(1) 2% weight by volume (w/v) of a mandelic acid and lactic acid mixture; and

(2) 1 - 2% (w/v) of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS); and

(ii) an aqueous cleaning and disinfecting composition (II) for use in decontaminating surfaces susceptible to contamination by microorganisms and the formation of biofilms, comprising:

(1) 1% (w/v) ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA);

(2) 5% (w/v) hydrogen peroxide; and

(3) 1 - 2% (w/v) SDS (the balance to 100% being water).

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; Disinfectant; Bacteriocidal

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The components of (I) and (II) act synergistically to kill microorganisms in biofilms. The detergent composition disrupts the biofilm by, for example, denaturing the matrix proteins. This either separates the microorganisms from the surface or allows penetration of the bacteriocide to the deeper layers of the biofilm. In this way, the detergent agonizes the activity of the bacteriocide allowing it to kill microorganisms which would otherwise be protected by the biofilm.

USE - (I) and (II) may be used to decontaminate surfaces susceptible to colonization by microorganisms and the formation of biofilms. They are particularly suitable for decontaminating dental apparatus such as water feed lines.

ADVANTAGE - The detergent components of (I) and (II) disrupt the integrity of the biofilm allowing the bacteriocide to penetrate the biofilm and kill microorganisms which would otherwise be protected by the matrix. Both compositions are effective without the need for scrubbing and so may be used to clean narrow tubes such as water feed lines to dental apparatus.

Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-A**; D09-A01; D11-A01A; D11-A01B2; D11-B01B; D11-B14; D11-D01B; E10-A09A; E10-B01C; E10-C04C; E10-C04D4; E31-E
TECH UPTX: 19991105
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (I) preferably comprises:
(i) 1% (w/v) mandelic acid;

(ii) 1% (w/v) lactic acid; and
(iii) 1 - 2% (w/v) SDS.
(I) may also further comprise:
(i) 1% (w/v) EDTA;
(ii) 5% (w/v) hydrogen peroxide;
(iii) 0.1% (w/v) **cetylpyridinium chloride**; and/or
(iv) 1% (w/v) peracetic acid.
ABEX UPTX: 19991105
ADMINISTRATION - Contaminated apparatus and objects may be soaked in (I) and (II) or they may be applied to, and distributed on, larger surfaces by mechanical means (e.g. scrubbing).
EXAMPLE - Four sections of a small diameter (5 mm) water line, contaminated with a relatively thick biofilm on their inner walls, were cut and placed in 5 mL test tubes in different decontaminating solutions ((A) - (E)) and an inactive control solutions. The solutions comprised:
(i) sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) (A);
(ii) mandelic acid (MA) (B);
(iii) lactic acid (LA) (C);
(iv) hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (D); and
(v) SDS + MA + LA + H2O2 (E).
The test tubes were then left for 24 hours at 21 degrees Centigrade. Each section was then washed with distilled water and slit longitudinally to expose the biofilm on their inner walls and observed with a binocular microscope.
It was found that the control solution had no effect on the biofilm. Solutions (A) to (D) disrupted but did not totally remove the biofilm, however, solution (E) totally removed the biofilm.

L136 ANSWER 14 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1999-488755** [41] WPIX
DNC **C1999-143401**
TI Liquid composition for mouth - comprises **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and polyoxyethylene cetyl ether.
DC A25 A96 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 11209254 A 19990803 (199941)* 5 A61K007-16 <--
ADT JP 11209254 A **JP 1998-21452 19980119**
PRAI **JP 1998-21452 19980119**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB JP 11209254 A UPAB: 19991011
Liquid composition for mouth, comprises **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and polyoxyethylene cetyl ether containing 10 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide moiety in the ether on average.
ADVANTAGE - **Cetyl pyridinium chloride** can effectively adhere to tooth surface and thus good germicide effect can be attained.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A10-E08A; **A12-V04B**; **D08-B08**; E07-D04A; E10-E04M3

L136 ANSWER 15 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1999-468930 [39] WPIX
DNN N1999-350177 DNC C1999-137523
TI Antimicrobial **toothbrush** which includes unitarily constructed handle, neck, head and bristles.
DC A96 D21 D22 E13 E14 P24
IN BENNETT, R A; HART, R S; SCHMITT, W H
PA (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC; (CHEO) CHESEBROUGH PONDS USA CO DIV CONOPCO INC; (HIND-N) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD; (UNIL) UNILEVER NV
CYC 85
PI WO 9935911 A1 19990722 (199939)* EN 17 A01N025-34 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

AU	9921643	A	19990802 (199954)		A01N025-34	<--
ZA	9900137	A	20000927 (200050)	15	A01N000-00	
US	6138315	A	20001031 (200057)		A46B009-04	

ADT WO 9935911 A1 **WO 1998-EP8578 19981222**; AU 9921643 A **AU 1999-21643 19981222**; ZA 9900137 A **ZA 1999-137 19990108**; US 6138315 A **US 1998-6554 19980113**

FDT AU 9921643 A Based on WO 9935911

PRAI **US 1998-6554 19980113**

IC ICM A01N000-00; A01N025-34; A46B009-04
ICS A46B011-00

AB WO 9935911 A UPAB: 19990928
NOVELTY - An antimicrobial agent is dispersed throughout a unitarily constructed **toothbrush**, in which the handle, neck, head and bristles are all made of the same plastic material.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Unitarily constructed **toothbrush** comprises:
(a) a head with bristles which are unitarily formed with the head;
(b) a neck with first and second ends, where the first end is connected to the head; and
(c) a handle with front and rear ends, where the front end is connected to the second end of the neck.
Components (a)-(c) are all formed of an identical plastic material. At least one antimicrobial compound is dispersed in the plastic material.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The **toothbrush** inhibits the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms, thus avoiding the possibility of infecting oral gums.
ADVANTAGE - The **toothbrush** can be manufactured at relatively low cost. Antimicrobial protection is provided on all surfaces of the **toothbrush.**
Dwg.0/1

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: **A12-V04B**; **D08-B08**; D09-A01C; E07-D04A; E10-H01C

TECH UPTX: 19990928
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Material: The plastic material is a low density polyethylene. The **toothbrush** is typically formed by injection molding.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Compounds: The anti-microbial active compound is a halogenated hydrocarbon. The **toothbrush** may also comprise a second anti-microbial active compound which is a quaternary ammonium salt, especially a 1-22C pyridinium salt, most especially **cetyl pyridinium chloride.**

ABEX UPTX: 19990928
SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The halogenated hydrocarbon is triclosan.

EXAMPLE - Triclosan was incorporated through co-extrusion and injection molding with low density polyethylene into a **toothbrush** with unitarily formed handle, neck and head/bristles. The **toothbrush** was placed on an agar surface which had been inoculated with Staphylococcus aureus. The agar plate was incubated at 37degreesC for 24 hours. Zones of inhibition were measured. The zone was 12.2 mm in size when the **toothbrush** contained 2.0% of triclosan. The zone was 3.6 mm when the **toothbrush** contained 0.25% triclosan.

L136 ANSWER 16 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1999-302017 [25] WPIX
DNC C1999-088479
TI Dental product for the treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases.
DC A25 A96 B04 B05 D21 E19
IN CUTLER, E T
PA (SQUI-N) SQUIGLE INC
CYC 1
PI US 5900230 A 19990504 (199925)* 7 A61K007-16 <--
ADT US 5900230 A **US 1997-912502 19970818**
PRAI **US 1997-912502 19970818**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
ICS **A61K007-18**; A61K009-20; A61K009-68
AB US 5900230 A UPAB: 20011211
NOVELTY - Dental product for the treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases comprises a poloxamer or poloxamer congener surfactant and xylitol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Dental product for the treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases comprises:

(a) at least 0.01 weight % of a poloxamer or poloxamer congener surfactant; and

(b) at least 10 weight % xylitol.

The dental product is free from:

(i) irritating detergents, including **sodium** lauryl sulfate and **sodium** N-**lauroyl sarcosinate**;

(ii) irritating flavors and essential oils, including phenol, thymol, carvacrol, and eucalyptol; and

(iii) irritating antimicrobials, including chlorhexidine, alexidine, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, sanguinarine and triclosan.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; periodontal; antiplaque; antitartar.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The product stabilizes cell membranes of the oral mucosa.

USE - The product is used to treat and prevent periodontal disease.

ADVANTAGE - The mixture of xylitol and poloxamer has synergistic activity. The product contains no irritants, encouraging improved patient compliance.

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; **A12-V04B**; B04-C02A; B04-C03; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B02A3; B05-C05; B05-C07; B06-A01; B06-D01; B06-F01; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B07-D03; B07-G; B10-A07; B10-B01B; B10-B02E; B10-C03; B10-C04E; B10-E04C; B10-F02; B10-J02; B12-M02A; **B14-N06**; B14-S09; **D08-A05**; E05-A; E05-B01; E06-A01; E06-D01; E06-F01; E07-A02B; E07-A02D; E07-A02H; E07-D03; E07-G; E10-A07; E10-B01C; E10-B01D; E10-B02D5; E10-C03; E10-C04H; E10-E04H; E10-E04J; E10-F02A2; E10-J02A2; E31-F05; E31-K01; E31-K07; E33-B; E34-C02; E34-D03
TECH UPTX: 19990630

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The poloxamer consists of a block copolymer of ethylene oxide (EO) and propylene oxide (PO), having an arrangement of formula (I).

(EO)a(PO)b(EO)a (I)

a and b = not more than 200.

The molecular weight (MR) of (I) is 1000-30000. Preferably the poloxamer is meroxapol, and is dispersible or soluble in water.

Alternatively the poloxamer congener is a trimethylolpropane block copolymerized with EO and the PO (or vice versa), where each of the three branches contains not more than 200 EO groups, and not more than 200 PO groups, preferably the poloxamer congener is poloxamine.

Alternatively the poloxamer congener is made by copolymerizing at least 2 alkylene oxides, selected from EO, PO or RO, where RO is any 1-10C

alkylene oxide, to an alkane (sic) having 1-10 reactive substituent selected from SH, NH2, RNH (sic), OH or X, where X is any other functional group capable of being alkylated by an alkylene oxide. The total number of copolymerized branches is at least 2.
The product may further contain an anionic polysaccharide and/or a non-ionic cellulose ether. The anionic polysaccharide is selected from alginic acid, gum arabic, carrageenan, carboxymethyl cellulose, karaya gum, pectin, gum tragacanth, and xanthan gum. The non-ionic cellulose ether is selected from methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Product: The dental product is in a form selected from dentifrice powders, granules, disintegrable tablets, dentifrice pastes or gels, dentifrice lozenges, dentifrice gums, and mouthwashes. Preferably the product is in the form of a chewing gum containing 5-60 wt. % gum base selected from chicle and polybutenes.
The product is free from all foam suppressors, selected from polyacrylates, sulfonated polyacrylate oligomers, polydimethylsiloxanes, azacycloalkane-2,2-diphosphonic acids, synthetic polymeric carboxylates, and their congeners.
The dental product further comprises: 5-60 wt. % of polyol humectants, selected from glycerin, mannitol, polyethylene glycol and sorbitol; and 0.001-5 wt. % sweeteners selected from acesulfame, aspartame, dihydrochalcones, glycyrrhizin and its derivatives, raw and extracted licorice, saccharin, stevia and the rebaudosides, sucralose, and talin and the thaumatins.
The product may further contain: 1-60 wt. % of a mild abrasive having a hardness at most that of tooth enamel, selected from calcium carbonate, dibasic calcium phosphate, tribasic calcium phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate and hydroxyapatite; 1-60 wt. % of a strong abrasive having a hardness more than that of tooth enamel, selected from alumina, silica, titania, and fluoroapatite; 0.1-10 wt. % flavor; 1-2000 ppm by weight of a fluoride containing compound selected from sodium fluoride and sodium monofluorophosphate; 0.1-10 wt. % of a mono-, di- or polydentate acid or its salt selected from citric acid, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, ascorbic acid and sulfuric acid, to maintain the pH at 6-10; 0.1-10 wt. % of a preservative selected from paraben, potassium sorbate and calcium propionate; 0.1-1.0 wt. % of an antioxidant selected from ascorbic acid, alpha-tocopherol, beta-carotene, coenzyme Q10 and melatonin; 5-95 wt. % water; and 0.1-10 wt. % of a thickener selected from colloidal cellulose, hydrated silica, polyethylene glycol and polyvinylpyrrolidone.
The product may be in the form of a dentifrice tablet containing 0.1-10 wt. % of a tablet lubricant selected from calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, hydrogenated vegetable oil and beeswax.

ABEX UPTX: 19990630

EXAMPLE - A typical toothpaste formulation was prepared comprising (weight %): Sylodent 15 (RTM; thickening silica) (9.00); Sylodent 700 (RTM; abrasive silica) (7.00); xylitol (36.00); distilled water (33.82); glycerin (6.28); Pluronic F127 (RTM; poloxamer) (4.00); Aqualon 7MF (RTM; cellulose gum) (1.40); Methocel K15M Premium (RTM; hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose) (0.50); flavor (1.00); color (0.75); sodium fluoride (0.24); and sodium hydroxide (0.01).
Patients using the above formulation reported experiencing less plaque and tartar, firmer and healthier looking gum tissue, reduced pocket depth, less bleeding on probing, greatly reduced canker sore recurrence, and significantly reduced tooth sensitivity. The toothpaste tasted so good that nearly all patients improved their oral hygiene, compared to the 20 % expected.

L136 ANSWER 17 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1999-155775 [14] WPIX
DNC C1999-046026
TI New composition comprising shellac dissolved in alcohol - useful as tooth coating to prevent dental caries.

DC A96 B04 B05 B07 D16 D21 G02
IN OKA, H
PA (OKAH-I) OKA H
CYC 26
PI EP 900560 A1 19990310 (199914)* EN 20 A61K007-16 <--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 11147815 A 19990602 (199932) 9 A61K007-26 <--
JP 11240816 A 19990907 (199947) 7 A61K006-00 <--
JP 3069540 B2 20000724 (200040) 9 A61K007-26 <--
ADT EP 900560 A1 **EP 1998-117005 19980908**; JP 11147815 A **JP 1997-309268 19971022**; JP 11240816 A **JP 1998-58871 19980223**; JP 3069540 B2 **JP 1997-309268 19971022**
FDT JP 3069540 B2 Previous Publ. JP 11147815
PRAI **JP 1998-58871 19980223**; **JP 1997-285951 19970909**; **JP 1997-309268 19971022**
IC ICM A61K006-00; **A61K007-16**; **A61K007-26**
ICS A61K009-70; A61K035-78; A61K039-395; A61P031-04; C09D193-02
AB EP 900560 A UPAB: 19991122
NOVELTY - The tooth coating comprises especially 1-50 weight% shellac dissolved in alcohol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for preparing the tooth composite (the anti-bacteria antibody comprises anti-dental-caries-bacteria antibody and/or anti-periodontal-disease-bacteria) comprising making a mixture of water, saccharide derivative and the above anti-dental-caries-bacteria antibody and/or anti-periodontal-disease bacteria antibody and mixing the mixture with alcohol solution containing shellac.

ACTIVITY - Anti-caries, Ant-periodontal.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The coating prevents germs and bacteria from sticking to the teeth and proliferating to cause disease.

USE - The tooth coating composite is useful for applying to the tooth to enhance a preventive effect against dental caries and periodontal disease. A composition (1) was produced as above and tested for bacteria using bacteria detecting film (TAC film). A blank composite (2) was also produced and applied to different portions of the film. After 2 days, the bacteria detecting film was removed and each portion was cultured. The numbers of (a) aerobic bacteria and (b) anaerobic bacteria were measured. The results were as follows: (1a) 200; (1b) 500; (2a) 2000; and (2b) 1000.

ADVANTAGE - The coating is rapidly produced in only a few seconds. The coating has a high resistance to exfoliation by a mechanical rubbing e.g. mastication, **tooth-brushing** etc. and by a chemical or physical environment e.g. saliva, temperature difference etc. It also has a high covering effect and a good gloss. It does not become cloudy for a long time and it is not toxic to the human body.

Dwg.0/1
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A03-C02; **A12-V02B**; B01-D02; B04-A10D; B04-A10H; B04-B01C1; B04-B04M; B04-C02E3; B04-D02; B04-G07; B04-L05B; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-A03B; B05-B02A3; B05-C04; B05-C07; B06-A01; B06-D02; B07-A02B; B07-D04A; B10-A21; B10-B01B; B10-B04B; B10-C02; B10-C04E; B10-E02; B10-G02; B14-A01; **B14-N06A**; **B14-N06B**; D05-H11; **D08-A05**; G02-A02A; G02-A05

L136 ANSWER 18 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1999-148444** [13] WPIX
DNC **C1999-043802**
TI Oral composition - comprises antibacterial agent containing quaternary ammonium salt and anionic agent.
DC A96 B05 D21
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1

PI JP 11012141 A 19990119 (199913)* 5 A61K007-16 <--
ADT JP 11012141 A **JP 1997-184495 19970625**
PRAI **JP 1997-184495 19970625**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB JP 11012141 A UPAB: 19990412
Oral composition comprises antibacterial agent(s) containing quaternary ammonium salt(s) and/or anionic agent(s), and containing 0.005 weight% or over of
cineole and a nonionic surfactant as antibacterial potentiators.
ADVANTAGE - Highly antibacterial oral compositions.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **A12-V04B**; B06-A02; B07-D04A; B10-A22; B10-E02; B12-M09; B14-A01; B14-N05; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 19 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1998-041868** [04] WPIX
DNC **C1998-013961**
TI Antibacterial mouth-wash formulation for treatment of e.g. plaque - comprises **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and an amphoteric amido-betaine surfactant, especially coco-amido-propyl betaine.
DC D21
IN MCCONVILLE, P S; WALSH, P; WICKS, M A
PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC
CYC 79
PI WO 9746217 A1 19971211 (199804)* EN 20 A61K007-22 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU
AU 9729619 A 19980105 (199821) A61K007-22 <--
ZA 9704713 A 19980729 (199835) 17 A61K000-00 <--
EP 910333 A1 19990428 (199921) EN A61K007-22 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI
CZ 9803913 A3 19990512 (199925) A61K007-22 <--
AU 706387 B 19990617 (199935) A61K007-22 <--
CN 1220596 A 19990623 (199943) A61K007-22 <--
BR 9709512 A 19990810 (199953) A61K007-22 <--
NZ 332781 A 20000526 (200033) A61K007-16 <--
US 6117417 A 20000912 (200046) A61K007-16 <--
JP 2000511542 W 20000905 (200047) 20 A61K007-22 <--
MX 9809983 A1 19990401 (200055) A61K007-22 <--
KR 2000016215 A 20000325 (200104) A61K007-22 <--
EP 910333 B1 20020227 (200215) EN A61K007-22 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI
DE 69710726 E 20020404 (200230) A61K007-22 <--
TW 467749 A 20011211 (200254) A61K007-22 <--
ES 2173447 T3 20021016 (200279) A61K007-22 <--
MX 209798 B 20020820 (200367) A61K007-16 <--
ADT WO 9746217 A1 **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; AU 9729619 A **AU 1997-29619 19970520**; ZA 9704713 A **ZA 1997-4713 19970529**; EP 910333 A1 **EP 1997-924017 19970520, WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; CZ 9803913 A3 **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520, CZ 1998-3913 19970520**; AU 706387 B **AU 1997-29619 19970520**; CN 1220596 A **CN 1997-195116 19970520**; BR 9709512 A **BR 1997-9512 19970520, WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; NZ 332781 A **NZ 1997-332781 19970520, WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; US 6117417 A **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520, US 1998-194531 19981125**; JP 2000511542 W **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520, JP 1998-500179 19970520**; MX 9809983 A1 **MX 1998-9983 19981127**; KR 2000016215 A **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520, KR 1998-709784**

19981130; EP 910333 B1 **EP 1997-924017 19970520, WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; DE 69710726 E **DE 1997-610726 19970520 , EP 1997-924017 19970520, WO 1997-EP2714 19970520**; TW 467749 A **TW 1997-107331 19970529**; ES 2173447 T3 **EP 1997-924017 19970520**; MX 209798 B **WO 1997-EP2714 19970520, MX 1998-9983 19981127**

FDT AU 9729619 A Based on WO 9746217; EP 910333 A1 Based on WO 9746217; CZ 9803913 A3 Based on WO 9746217; AU 706387 B Previous Publ. AU 9729619, Based on WO 9746217; BR 9709512 A Based on WO 9746217; NZ 332781 A Based on WO 9746217; US 6117417 A Based on WO 9746217; JP 2000511542 W Based on WO 9746217; KR 2000016215 A Based on WO 9746217; EP 910333 B1 Based on WO 9746217; DE 69710726 E Based on EP 910333, Based on WO 9746217; ES 2173447 T3 Based on EP 910333

PRAI **GB 1996-11364 19960531**

IC ICM A61K000-00; **A61K007-16**; **A61K007-22**
ICS **A61K007-16**

AB WO 9746217 A UPAB: 19980126
Mouthwash composition comprises **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC), a carrier or excipient and an amidobetaine of formula RC(O)NH(CH2)aN+(R1)(R2)(CH2)bCO2- (I). R = 1-20C alkyl; R1, R2 = 1-4C alkyl; and a, b = 1-4.

USE - The mouthwash has antibacterial activity and can be used for the prophylaxis or treatment of mouth odour, periodontal disease, plaque, calculus and/or caries.

ADVANTAGE - (I), which is an amphoteric surfactant, is more compatible with CPC than nonionic surfactants.

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 20 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1997-267718 [24] WPIX

DNC C1997-086149

TI Oral composition for treating periodontal disease - comprises quaternary ammonium salt cationic microbicide or anti-plasmin agent, sodium chloride and magnesium chloride.

DC B05 D21

PA (SUNZ) SUNSTAR CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 09095457 A 19970408 (199724)* 9 A61K045-06 <--

ADT JP 09095457 A **JP 1995-254935 19951002**

PRAI **JP 1995-254935 19951002**

IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS **A61K007-16**; A61K031-14; A61K031-195; A61K031-44; A61K047-02

ICI A61K031-14, A61K031:195; A61K031-44, A61K031:1

AB JP 09095457 A UPAB: 19970612
Oral composition comprises (i) quaternary ammonium salt type cationic microbiocide or anti-plasmin agent, (ii) sodium chloride and (iii) magnesium chloride.

Quaternary ammonium salt cationic microbicide is preferably pyridinium cetyl chloride, benzethonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride and/or dequalinium chloride. Anti-plasmin agent is tranexamic acid or epsilon-aminocaproic acid.

The ratio of magnesium chloride to sodium chloride is 1/1000-1/5 by weight. The composition is in the form of liquid.

The amount of quaternary ammonium salt type cationic microbiocide is 0.005-0.2 weight%. The amount of anti-plasmin agent is 0.005-0.2 weight%. The weight ratio of anti-plasmin agent when used with quaternary ammonium salt type cationic microbiocide is 1:10-10:1, and the total amount of both is 0.01-0.2%. The oral composition is formulated into tooth paste, powder or liquid for **tooth brushing**, mouth washing liquid, preferably aqueous **tooth brushing**, mouth washing

liquid or oral refreshing agent in a form of liquid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The oral composition is used for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease. The composition gives comfortable feeling when used because the bitterness is masked.

In an example, ethanol (7.0%), glycerol (13.0%), microbiocide, anti-plasmin agent, masking agent, flavour (0.3%) and purified water were mixed to give mouth washing liquid. The subjects washed their mouths with the obtained mouth liquid (20 ml. each) for 30 seconds and evaluated the bitterness remained in the mouths. The results showed that the oral compositions and masking effects against the bitterness, compared to the controls.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B05-A01B; B07-D04A; B10-A22; B10-C04E; B14-D07C; **B14-N06B**; D08-B09

L136 ANSWER 21 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1996-482086** [48] WPIX
DNC **C1996-150656**
TI Oral compsn. to prevent dental caries - contains water-soluble inorganic carbonate(s) and cationic disinfectant..
DC A96 B05 B06 D21 E19 E37
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 08245353 A 19960924 (199648)* 8 A61K007-16 <--
ADT JP 08245353 A **JP 1995-70720 19950303**
PRAI **JP 1995-70720 19950303**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
ICS A61K031-14; A61K031-155; A61K031-44

AB JP 08245353 A UPAB: 19961202
Oral compsn. comprises 2 to 40 weight% of water-soluble inorganic carbonates and cationic disinfectant.

Cationic disinfectants are **cetyl pyridinium chloride**, benzethonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, decalinium chloride, chlorhexidine hydrochloride and chlorhexidine gluconate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is used for prevention and treatment of periodontal diseases and dental caries. The compsn. eliminates dental plaque.

In an example, a toothpaste comprised 40 % of calcium chloride, 1 % of carboxymethylcellulose, 0.3 % of carrageenan, 30 % of glycerin, 3 % of polyethylene glycol, 2 % of polyoxyethylene stearyl-ether, 0.05 % of **cetyl pyridinium chloride** 5 % of sodium hydrogen carbonate, 0.1 % of beta-glycyrrhetinic acid, 0.01 % of butyl-paraben, 1 % of fragrance and distilled water (totally 100 %).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V03C1; **A12-V04B**; B04-C02A; B04-C02D; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B10-E02; B12-M02A; **B14-N06**; **D08-A05**; **D08-B08**; E07-D04A; E10-A17B; E10-A22A; E10-A22G; E34-D02

L136 ANSWER 22 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1996-329425** [33] WPIX
DNC **C1996-104343**
TI Antimicrobial preparation for treating dental caries and stomatitis etc. - comprises histidine, antimicrobial cpd. and nonionic surfactant.
DC B03 D21 E13
PA (SUNZ) SUNSTAR CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 08151326 A 19960611 (199633)* 6 A61K031-415 <--
ADT JP 08151326 A **JP 1994-319153 19941128**

PRAI **JP 1994-319153 19941128**
IC ICM A61K031-415
ICS **A61K007-16**; **A61K007-26**; A61K031-05; A61K031-085; A61K031-155; A61K031-335; A61K031-44; A61K031-70; A61K031-77; A61K035-64; A61K035-78
AB JP 08151326 A UPAB: 19960823
Antimicrobial preparation comprises histidine or its derivs., antimicrobial cpd. and nonionic surfactant.
The nonionic surfactant is pref. polyethylene oxide polypropylene oxide block copolymer or sucrose fatty acid esters.
The antimicrobial cpds. are (a) cationic antimicrobial cpds. including **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and chlorhexidine, (b) natural antimicrobial cpds. including thymol, oil-soluble liquorice extract, propolis, chamomile, polyphenol, mulberry white bark extract, aloe extractor tea extract or (c) trichlosan or isopropylmethylphenol.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The antimicrobial preparation is used for oral compsn. (claimed). The preparation is used for prevention and treatment of dental caries, periodontal diseases, stomatitis and oral infections and for prevention of production of oral malodour. The preparation shows potent antimicrobial effects against suspension, biofilm and plaque of the microorganisms.
In an example, disinfectant solution comprised 5.0 weight% chlorhexidine gluconate, 1.0 weight% histidine, 2.0 weight% sucrose fatty acid ester, 0.2 weight% palm oil fatty acid amide propylbetaine, 0.5 weight% fragrance and distilled water.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C03C; B07-A02; B10-B02E; B14-A01; B14-N05; **B14-N06A**; D09-A01C; E07-A02A; E07-D04A; E07-D09B; E10-A07; E10-A17B; E10-E02E1; E10-E02F1

L136 ANSWER 23 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1995-263211 [34] WPIX
CR 1993-361061 [46]; 1997-201428 [18]
DNC C1995-119887
TI Preparation of controlled release device - for delivery of agent to oral cavity for treating e.g. periodontal disease..
DC A14 A96 B07
IN SIPOS, T
PA (DIGE-N) DIGESTIVE CARE INC
CYC 1
PI US 5433952 A 19950718 (199534)* 8 A61K009-14 <--
ADT US 5433952 A **CIP of US 1992-878155 19920504, US 1993-109632 19930820**
PRAI **US 1993-109632 19930820; US 1992-878155 19920504**
IC ICM A61K009-14
AB US 5433952 A UPAB: 19970512
Preparation of controlled release device for constant rate release of active agent (PA) into the oral cavity for 30-320 days is claimed where the device comprises: (a) granules comprising an intimate blend of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate/methylmethacrylate copolymer and AA compressed together to form a core; (b) an outer layer of a saliva-insol., non erodible rate controlling membrane encasing the core, allowing water to penetrate into the core to solubilise AA and allowing the creation of an osmotic gradient that forces the solubilising agent to diffuse through the membrane at a constant rate. The process comprises: (i) preparing a PA releasing core by blending 64-84% w/w PA and 35-15% w/w 2-hydroxy ethylmethacrylate (HEM) methylmethacrylate (MM) copolymer comprising 40-60 mole% HEM and 60-40 mole % MM; (ii) granulating in the presence of a

solvent comprising 20-40% v/v EtOAc and 80-60% v/v iPrOH; (ii) forming uniform granules and drying off the solvent; (iv) blending with talc in a ratio of 95:99 pts. granules to 5:1 pts.weight; (v) compressing into cores; and (vi) coating by spraying with a solution of 1-10% w/w 30:70 mole% HEM/MM copolymer in a solvent mixture of 4 pts. CH2Cl2 to 1 pt. iPrOH, the rate controlling membrane constituting 5-20% w/w of the device.

USE - The device is used for controlled release of PA into the oral cavity for a period of 30-320 days or more. It is used to release e.g. fluoride ion releasing substances such as NaF, CaF2, amine fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, and stannous fluoride; antibiotic tetracyclines such as dioxycycline and iminocycline; antcollagenolytc tetracyclines, such as 4,4-dedimethylaminotetracycline, 4-hydroxy-4-dedimethylaminotetracycline, tetracycline-2-hydroxamate and other chemically modified non antimicrobial tetracylines; antimcrobials such as chlorhexidine, cetyl pyridinium and metronidazole; salivary stimulants such as pilocarpine; and mouth deodorants such as alpha or beta ionones. The device is used to treat or prevent dental caries, incipient carious lesions around orthodontic **appliances** in the oral cavity and periodontal disease.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A04-F06E5; A12-V01; B02-T; B04-C03B; B05-C07; B07-D04A; B07-D09; B10-A17; B12-M10A; B12-M11D; **B14-N06**

L136 ANSWER 24 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1994-330208 [41] WPIX
DNC C1994-150190
TI Antibacterial thermoplastic resin compsn. for moulded parts - comprises thermoplastic resin compsn. containing bactericide pref. phosphate intercalation cpd. obtd. by intercalating quat. ammonium ion into lamellar phosphate.
DC A17 D22 E19 E37
PA (DNIN) DAINIPPON INK & CHEM INC; (RASA) RASA KOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 06256563 A 19940913 (199441)* 7 C08K003-32 <--
JP 3309869 B2 20020729 (200256) 6 C08L101-00
ADT JP 06256563 A **JP 1993-46947 19930308**; JP 3309869 B2 **JP 1993-46947 19930308**
FDT JP 3309869 B2 Previous Publ. JP 06256563
PRAI **JP 1993-46947 19930308**
IC ICM C08K003-32; C08L101-00
ICS A01N059-26; A23L003-00; C08K005-19; C08K009-04
AB JP 06256563 A UPAB: 19941206
An antibacterial thermoplastic resin compsn. and its moulded part comprises a thermoplastic resin (A) and a bactericide (B), where the bactericide (B) is an antibacterial phosphate intercalation cpd. prepared by intercalating quat. ammonium ion (D) into a lamellar phosphate (C).

The lamellar phosphate (C) is pref. aluminium tripolyphosphate. The quat. ammonium ion (D) is benzalkonium ion and/or cetyl pyridinium ion.

The thermoplastic resin is pref. e.g. polypropylene (PP). One of the antibacterial phosphate intercalation cpd. (B-1) is prepared by intercalating 500 ml of an 1% benzalkonium chloride aqueous solution into 10 g of gamma type titanium phosphate for 5 hrs. followed by filtration, washing and drying and has a benzalkonium ion content of 8.4%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The antibacterial thermoplastic resin compsn. has a wide antibacterial spectrum, a high antibacterial effect and a high resistance to deterioration. Its moulded part is used for kitchenware, **tooth brushes** and other housewares.

In an example, 1 pt.weight of B-1, 1 pt.weight of a polyethylene wax, and 8 pts.weight of a low density polyethylene were mixed, melted, kneaded and

pelletised to give a masterbatch with a B-1 content of 10 weight%. 98 pts.weight of PP and 2 pts.weight of the master batch were mixed and injection-moulded at 230 deg.C to give a test piece. The test piece was subjected to an antibacterial test by dipping in an Escherichia coli culture solution with a viable cell count of 10 power(6) cells/ml at 37 deg.C for 24 hrs. to give a remaining viable cell count of less than 10 cells/ml.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A08-M02; A12-D03; **A12-V04B**; D09-A01C; E05-T; E07-D04A; E10-A22; E10-A22A; E31-K06

L136 ANSWER 25 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1994-024811** [03] WPIX
CR 1995-050605 [05]
DNN **N1994-019303** DNC **C1994-011537**
TI Dental brush - comprises base holding multiple flexible fibres carrying medicament released during brushing.
DC B07 D21 P24
IN CHRISTIAN, R E; EVANS, W T; LEMON, J R
PA (PROF-N) PROFESSIONAL DENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 1
PI US 5276935 A 19940111 (199403)* 5 A46B011-00 <--
ADT US 5276935 A **Cont of US 1990-512915 19900423, US 1991-697739 19910503**
PRAI **US 1990-512915 19900423; US 1991-697739 19910503**
IC ICM A46B011-00
AB US 5276935 A UPAB: 19950301
Dental brush (1) comprises a base holding multiple flexible fibres (2) and with a handle, the fibres (2) carrying medicament released during brushing with the fibres penetrating below the gum line.
Specifically the fibres are hollow and contain medicament or absorb medicament such as tetracyclin, cetylpyridium chloride, chlorohexidine, hexachlorophine, zinc absorbent, thymol or eucolyptol.
USE - Removing plaque from teeth.
Dwg.1/4
Dwg.1/4
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B02-T; B03-F; B05-A01B; B05-C07; B06-A03; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B10-E02; B11-C04; **B14-N06**; **D08-A05**

L136 ANSWER 26 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1993-303080 [38] WPIX
DNN N1993-233120 DNC C1993-134933
TI Adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture - comprises flexible elastomer with hydrophilic hydrogel bonded to one side with adhesive bonded to part of hydrogel and opt. medicament bonded other part.
DC A96 D21 D22 P32
IN GOLDSTEIN, A; PODELL, D L; PODELL, H I; GOLDHSTEIN, A
PA (GOLD-I) GOLDSTEIN A; (PODE-I) PODELL D L; (PODE-I) PODELL H I; (PODE-I) PODELL L; (GOLD-I) GOLDSHTEIN A
CYC 43
PI WO 9317633 A1 19930916 (199338)* EN 27 A61C007-12 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AU BB BG BR CA CZ FI HU JP KP KR KZ LK MG MN MW NO NZ PL RO RU SD SK UA US
AU 9337908 A 19931005 (199405) A61C007-12 <--
EP 630216 A1 19941228 (199505) EN A61C007-12 <--
R: DE FR GB IT
US 5419913 A 19950530 (199527) 8 A61F013-00 <--

IL	104957	A	19960131	(199617)		A61F013-00	<--
AU	668146	B	19960426	(199624)		A61F013-02	<--
JP	08502664	W	19960326	(199644)	26	A61L015-44	<--
US	5620702	A	19970415	(199721)	7	A61F013-00	<--
EP	630216	A4	19970101	(199842)		A61C007-12	<--
EP	630216	B1	19990929	(199945) EN		A61F013-00	<--
	R: DE FR GB IT						
DE	69326607	E	19991104	(199953)		A61F013-00	<--
BR	1100868	A3	19991019	(200013)		A61L015-22	<--
RU	2128481	C1	19990410	(200024)		A61F002-00	<--
KR	279097	B	20010115	(200207)		A61C007-12	<--
KR	283715	B	20010215	(200212)		A61L024-00	
JP	3510245	B2	20040322	(200421)	9	A61L015-44	

ADT WO 9317633 A1 **WO 1993-US1983 19930304**; AU 9337908 A **AU 1993-37908 19930304**; EP 630216 A1 **EP 1993-907230 19930304, WO 1993-US1983 19930304**; US 5419913 A **US 1992-846549 19920305**; IL 104957 A **IL 1993-104957 19930305**; AU 668146 B **AU 1993-37908 19930304**; JP 08502664 W **JP 1993-515900 19930304, WO 1993-US1983 19930304**; US 5620702 A **Div ex US 1992-846549 19920305, US 1995-437507 19950509**; EP 630216 A4 **EP 1993-907230 19930304**; EP 630216 B1 **EP 1993-907230 19930304, WO 1993-US1983 19930304**; DE 69326607 E **DE 1993-626607 19930304, EP 1993-907230 19930304, WO 1993-US1983 19930304**; BR 1100868 A3 **BR 1997-1100868 19970514** ; RU 2128481 C1 **WO 1993-US1983 19930304, RU 1994-44443 19930304**; KR 279097 B **WO 1993-US1983 19930304, KR 1994-703064 19940902**; KR 283715 B **Div ex KR 1994-703064 19940902**, KR 2000-704455 20000425; JP 3510245 B2 **JP 1993-515900 19930304, WO 1993-US1983 19930304**

FDT AU 9337908 A Based on WO 9317633; EP 630216 A1 Based on WO 9317633; AU 668146 B Previous Publ. AU 9337908, Based on WO 9317633; JP 08502664 W Based on WO 9317633; US 5620702 A Div ex US 5419913; EP 630216 B1 Based on WO 9317633; DE 69326607 E Based on EP 630216, Based on WO 9317633; RU 2128481 C1 Based on WO 9317633; KR 279097 B Previous Publ. KR 95700038, Based on WO 9317633; JP 3510245 B2 Previous Publ. JP 08502664, Based on WO 9317633

PRAI **US 1992-846549 19920305; US 1995-437507 19950509**

REP US 4638043; US 4747845; DE 3811564; EP 304536; EP 92999

IC ICM **A61C007-12**; A61F002-00; A61F013-00; A61F013-02; A61L015-22; A61L015-44; A61L024-00

ICS A46B015-00; A46D001-04; A61B019-08; **A61C015-00**; **A61C015-04**; A61K009-70; A61K031-74; A61L015-16; A61L015-58; A61L017-00

AB WO 9317633 A UPAB: 19931123

An adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture means for use over a ground comprises a laminate structure of: (a) a piece of flexible elastomer; (b) a hydrophilic hydrogel polymer bonded to at least one side of the elastomer. The polymer adheres to the elastomer when the elastomer stretches; (c) an adhesive bonded to the polymer along at least a first section of the adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture means; (d) a medicament bonded to the polymer along at least a second section of the adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture, and (e) at least one removable plastic covering for attachment to at least a portion of the adhesive.

An adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture comprising components (a) to (c) is claimed per se. Also claimed is a flexible sheet of elastic material used in the adhesive bandage, etc., a **tooth brush** and a dental floss containing the hydrophilic hydrogen polymer bonded to them and bactericide or medicine contained therein.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The adhesive bandages, wound dressings, sutures, surgical drapes etc. have hypoallergenic and contain bactericides. The

treated rubber elastomer used permits water vapour and O2 to pass through it without permitting passage of water droplets or microbial agents. The bandages and dressings are completely flexibgle and will not accidentally fall off the wound. The not only protect and medicate but close the wound by applying tension to opposing wound surfaces. The sutures promote healing by slowly releasing soluble medicines. The articles may contact human skin over extended periods without causing inflammation or other allergic response.
16
Dwg.1a/7
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: A12-V03A; **D08-B08**; D09-C04B; D09-D
ABEQ US 5419913 A UPAB: 19950712
Adhesive bandage, wound dressing, surgical drape or suture, comprises a laminate structure comprising (a) a piece of elastic flexible elastomer providing tension which acts to close a wound; (b) a hydrophilic hydrogel polymer bonded to at least one side of this; and (c) an adhesive bonded to (b) along at least a first section of the prod..
Hydrogel adheres to (a) when it stretches such that contact is made with the wound which conforms to irregularities in surface shade around the wound.
ADVANTAGE - A medicament can be bonded to (b) along the non-adhesive part of the prod., and removable plastic opt. covers the adhesive portions.
Dwg.0/7
ABEQ US 5620702 A UPAB: 19970522
A flexible sheet of elastomeric material, a section of one surface of which is coated with a hydrophilic polymer so as to furnish a coated surface which can contact human skin over extended periods of time without causing inflammation or other allergic response, and an adhesive bonded to at least a section of the hydrophilic coating, where the flexible sheet coated with hydrophilic polymer and adhesive is elastically stretchable for at least 100% of its normal length so as to lie in close contact with human skin surfaces located over an extensor and/or flexor when a section of the flexible sheet is fastened, and the flexible sheet coated with hydrophilic polymer and adhesive permits the transfer of water vapor and oxygen through it without transfer of microbial agents.
Dwg.3b/7

L136 ANSWER 27 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1993-133676** [16] WPIX
DNC **C1993-059621**
TI Osmotic device for sustained drug delivery in animal mouth - comprises perforated semipermeable wall around core of active ingredient and fibrous support material.
DC A96 B05 B07 C03 C07 D21
IN BHATTI, G K; EDGREN, D E
PA (ALZA) ALZA CORP
CYC 26

PI	US 5200194	A	19930406 (199316)*		10	A61K009-24	<--
	WO 9311748	A1	19930624 (199326)	EN	29	A61K009-00	<--
	RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE						
	W: AU CA FI JP KR NO NZ						
	AU 9333333	A	19930719 (199344)			A61K009-00	<--
	ZA 9209848	A	19940330 (199417)		28	A61K000-00	<--
	EP 617611	A1	19941005 (199438)	EN		A61K009-00	<--
	R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE						
	JP 07506806	W	19950727 (199538)		11	A61K009-00	<--
	EP 617611	B1	19960131 (199609)	EN	13	A61K009-00	<--
	R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE						
	DE 69208104	E	19960314 (199616)			A61K009-00	<--
	ES 2082626	T3	19960316 (199618)			A61K009-00	<--

ADT US 5200194 A **US 1991-809741 19911218**; WO 9311748 A1 **WO 1992-US11130 19921218**; AU 9333333 A **AU 1993-33333 19921218**; ZA 9209848 A **ZA 1992-9848 19921218**; EP 617611 A1 **WO 1992-US11130 19921218, EP 1993-901940 19921218**; JP 07506806 W **WO 1992-US11130 19921218, JP 1993-511214 19921218**; EP 617611 B1 **WO 1992-US11130 19921218, EP 1993-901940 19921218**; DE 69208104 E **DE 1992-608104 19921218, WO 1992-US11130 19921218, EP 1993-901940 19921218**; ES 2082626 T3 **EP 1993-901940 19921218**

FDT AU 9333333 A Based on WO 9311748; EP 617611 A1 Based on WO 9311748; JP 07506806 W Based on WO 9311748; EP 617611 B1 Based on WO 9311748; DE 69208104 E Based on EP 617611, Based on WO 9311748; ES 2082626 T3 Based on EP 617611

PRAI **US 1991-809741 19911218**

REP FR 2620025; GB 2173704; WO 9101130; WO 9201445

IC ICM A61K009-24

AB US 5200194 A UPAB: 19931115

Osmotic device for controlled, sustained delivery of an agent (I) to the oral cavity of an animal comprises a wall surrounding a solid dose made of (a) (I), which is at least partly soluble in the aqueous oral fluid and (b) a fibrous support material (A) of hydrophilic water-insoluble fibres. Wall is made of material permeable to aqueous fluid but not to (A) and has a passageway connecting the solid dose to the outside. (A) is one or more of (micro)crystalline cellulose; cellulose ester; crosslinked Na carboxymethylcellulose; low-substd. hydroxypropyl cellulose; seaweed; chitin and chitosan fibres. Pref. (A) is 5-70 volume% of the solid dose and can impart a buckling pressure of at least 100 (pref. 200) mm Hg during use.

Wall has fluid permeability over 0.0002 cm.mil/atm.hr. is 1-10 mil thick and has porosity 40-70 volume%. Wall may be overcoated with a compsn. containing (I) and is made e.g. of cellulose (di)acylates; polyamides; polyurethanes, etc.

Suitable (I) include antiplaque, antifungal, antiviral, antimicrobial, antibiotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, or anticaries agents; saliva enhancers; anti-smoking agents; oral ulcer-healing agents and breath fresheners. About 25 antiplaque agents are specified e.g. chlorhexidine digluconate; EtOH; Na borate; H2O2; glucose oxidase; Na polyvinylphosphonic acid or especially **cetylpyridinium chloride** (Ia).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Once hydrated (A) acts as a rigid support for the thin wall, preventing premature discharge of (I), even when the device is chewed or sucked. Start-up time is very short and (I) can be delivered at a relatively high rate. No expandable hydrophilic gels (which can give a slimy mouth feel) are required.

Dwg.0/5

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A01; A12-V01; B04-A07D5; C04-A07D5; B04-C02A; C04-C02A; B04-C02E; C04-C02E; B12-A01; C12-A01; B12-A06; C12-A06; B12-D07; C12-D07; B12-J01; C12-J01; B12-J05A; C12-J05A; **B12-L03**; **C12-L03**; B12-M10; C12-M10; **D08-A05**; D09-A01C; D09-B

ABEQ WO 9311748 A UPAB: 19931116

Osmotic device for controlled, sustained delivery of an agent (I) to the oral cavity of an animal comprises a wall surrounding a solid dose made of (a) (I), which is at least partly soluble in the aq. oral fluid and (b) a fibrous support material (A) of hydrophilic water-insoluble fibres. Wall is made of material permeable to aq. fluid but not to (A) and has a passageway connecting the solid dose to the outside. (A) is one or more of (micro)crystalline cellulose; cellulose ester; crosslinked Na carboxymethylcellulose; low-substd. hydroxypropyl cellulose; seaweed; chitin and chitosan fibres. Pref. (A) is 5-70 vol.% of the solid dose and can impact at a buckling pressure of at least 100 (pref. 200) mm Hg during use.

Wall has fluid permeability over 0.0002 cm.mil/atm.hr. is 1-10 mil thick and has porosity 40-70 vol.%. Wall may be overcoated with a compsn. contg. (I) and is made, e.g. of cellulose (di)acylates; polyamides; polyurethanes, etc.

Suitable (I) include antiplaque, antifungal, antiviral, antimicrobial, antibiotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, or anticaries agents; saliva enhancers; anti-smoking agents; oral ulcer-healing agents and breath fresheners. About 25 antiplaque agents are specified e.g. chlorhexidine digluconate; EtOH; Na borate; H2O2; glucose oxidase; Na polyvinylphosphonic acid or esp. **cetylpyridinium chloride** (Ia).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Once hydrated (A) acts as a rigid support for the thin wall, preventing premature discharge of (I), even when the device is chewed or sucked. Start-up time is very short and (I) can be delivered at a relatively high rate. No expandable hydrophilic gels (which can give a slimy mouth feel) are required.

Dwg.0/5

ABEQ EP 617611 B UPAB: 19960305

An osmotic device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent to an oral cavity of an animal over an extended delivery period, the device having a size and shape suitable for comfortably retaining the device in the oral cavity for the extended delivery period, the device including a wall surrounding a solid dose of the beneficial gent, the beneficial agent exhibiting at least some degree solubility in an aqueous fluid present in the oral cavity, and a fibrous support material having a nominal length of at least 5 mu m (microns) comprising cellulose fibers, microcrystalline cellulose fibers, cellulose ester fibers, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose fibers, chitin fibres, chitosan fibers, and blends thereof, the fibrous support material providing sufficient support to impart a buckling pressure of at least 100 mm Hg to the device, the wall having a passageway communicating the solid dose with the exterior of the device, the wall being formed of a semipermeable material which is (i) permeable to the passage of the aqueous fluid and (ii) substantially impermeable to the passage of the fibrous support.

Dwg.0/5

L136 ANSWER 28 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1993-128146** [16] WPIX
DNC **C1993-056872**
TI Oral application device for beneficial agent - has thread joining two small bodies to lie on opposite sides of gum.
DC B07 D21
IN WILKINSON, J B
PA (WILK-I) WILKINSON J B
CYC 1
PI GB 2260493 A 19930421 (199316)* 9 A61K009-00 <--
GB 2260493 B 19960313 (199614) A61K009-00 <--
ADT GB 2260493 A **GB 1991-20789 19911001**; GB 2260493 B **GB 1991-20789 19911001**
PRAI **GB 1991-20789 19911001**
IC ICM A61K009-00
AB GB 2260493 A UPAB: 19930924

A device for application of pharmaceutical, therapeutic or cosmetic agents to and via the oral cavity comprises two bodies connected by a thread so that they can be located on either side of the dental arch with the thread on the gingiva between two teeth and the bodies on opposite sides of the teeth. The bodies are shaped, e.g., as beads or buttons and the thread length between them is about 3mm. The body material may be dissolved or biodegraded.

The substance applied is partic. local anaesthetic, decongestant, antiinflammatory, Sr or K salts, chlorhexidine, antimicrobial, antifungal, Ca carbonate, magnesia, or vitamins A or C.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For direct oral or transdermal application, is easy

and convenient to use and is retained in position well during application.
0/1
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B03-F; B05-A01B; B05-C04; B10-A17; B11-C03; B11-C04; B12-A01; B12-A02C; B12-D07; B12-K05; **D08-A**
ABEQ GB 2260493 B UPAB: 19960405
A device essentially consisting of two bodies, wherein one or both bodies contain a drug or therapeutic agent or cosmetic agent which can be released, connected with a thread of such dimensions as to enable the two bodies of a size to prevent the slipping through the gap between the teeth at the level of the gingivae to sit either side of the dental arch so that the connecting thread sits on the gingivae between two teeth and the bodies rest on the gingiva either side of the gingiva between the teeth, similar to the saddle bags, with the purpose of the device acting to localise, prolong and/or enhance the application of pharmaceutical, therapeutic and cosmetic agents to and via the oral cavity.

L136 ANSWER 29 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1992-307590 [37] WPIX
DNN N1992-235485 DNC C1992-136683
TI Mfg. **tooth-brush** with antibacterial agent embedded in head - by immersing head in pore-forming solvent with dissolved antibacterial composition.
DC A96 B07 D21 P24 P32 P34
IN MAIRON, O
PA (HAMI-N) HAMIVRESHET BRUSH FACTORY
CYC 2
PI US 5141290 A 19920825 (199237)* 7 A46D003-00 <--
IL 94294 A 19921115 (199250) A46B003-22 <--
ADT US 5141290 A **US 1991-693190 19910429**; IL 94294 A **IL 1990-94294 19900504**
PRAI **IL 1990-94294 19900504**
IC ICM A46B003-22; A46D003-00
ICS A46B015-00; A46D001-00; **A61C017-00**; A61L003-00
AB US 5141290 A UPAB: 19931113
A **toothbrush** with bristles extending from a plastic head with pores in which an antibacterial composition is embedded for slow release is produced by immersing the head (4) in a solution of solvent which can create pores in the head, and the compsn.. The solution permeates the formed pores (6) and the solvent is evaporated to leave the compsn. embedded. The solvent is pref. emthylene chloride, acetone, ethylene chloride, methyl acetate or chloroform, and the solution contains ethanol, cyclohexane, pentane, isopropanol or ethyl acetate as release enchancer, glycerine, sorbitol hydrogenate, starch hydrolysate or polyethylene glycol as humectant, and chlorhexidine or **cetylpyridinium chloride** as antibacterial agent. The solution pref. contains a hydrophobic substance, partic. glyceryl stearate, carnauba wax, stearyl alcohol, ethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, cellulose acetate or a methacrylic acid polymer. The brush head is e.g. of polypropylene.
ADVANTAGE - Provides for slow release of the antibacterial agent over the life of the brush.
1/2
Dwg.1/2
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: **A12-V04B**; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B12-A01; **B12-L03**; B12-M10A; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 30 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1992-007172** [01] WPIX
DNC **C1992-003046**
TI Oral compsn. containing **cetyl-pyridinium chloride**

- and alkyl ester of N-substd. acyl basic amino acid, to increase plaque control.

DC A96 B05 D21

IN FUJITA, T; OHTSUKI, H

PA (SUNZ) SUNSTAR KK; (SUNZ) SUNSTAR GIKEN KK

CYC 20

PI	WO 9118585	A	19911212 (199201)*				<--
	RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE						
	W: AU CA KR US						
	JP 04036231	A	19920206 (199212)		4		<--
	AU 9178938	A	19911231 (199215)				<--
	EP 485616	A1	19920520 (199221)	EN	6	A61K007-22	<--
	R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE						
	CN 1057582	A	19920108 (199238)			A61K007-16	<--
	AU 633217	B	19930121 (199310)			A61K007-22	<--
	US 5266306	A	19931130 (199349)		4	A61K007-16	<--
	JP 06084294	B2	19941026 (199441)		4	A61K007-22	<--
	EP 485616	A4	19920916 (199523)				<--
	EP 485616	B1	19950809 (199536)	EN	6	A61K007-22	<--
	R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE						
	DE 69111985	E	19950914 (199542)			A61K007-22	<--
	ES 2078523	T3	19951216 (199606)			A61K007-22	<--
	KR 167019	B1	19990115 (200038)			A61K007-16	<--
	CA 2060895	C	20010821 (200154)	EN		A61K007-16	<--

ADT JP 04036231 A **JP 1990-139125 19900529**; EP 485616 A1 **EP 1991-909703 19910523, WO 1991-JP691 19910523**; CN 1057582 A **CN 1991-104855 19910529**; AU 633217 B **AU 1991-78938 19910523**; US 5266306 A **WO 1991-JP691 19910523, US 1992-828793 19920128**; JP 06084294 B2 **JP 1990-139125 19900529** ; EP 485616 A4 EP 1991-909703 ; EP 485616 B1 **EP 1991-909703 19910523, WO 1991-JP691 19910523**; DE 69111985 E **DE 1991-611985 19910523, EP 1991-909703 19910523, WO 1991-JP691 19910523**; ES 2078523 T3 **EP 1991-909703 19910523**; KR 167019 B1 **KR 1991-701952 19911224**; CA 2060895 C **CA 1991-2060895 19910523, WO 1991-JP691 19910523**

FDT EP 485616 A1 Based on WO 9118585; AU 633217 B Previous Publ. AU 9178938, Based on WO 9118585; US 5266306 A Based on WO 9118585; JP 06084294 B2 Based on JP 04036231; EP 485616 B1 Based on WO 9118585; DE 69111985 E Based on EP 485616, Based on WO 9118585; ES 2078523 T3 Based on EP 485616; CA 2060895 C Based on WO 9118585

PRAI **JP 1990-139125 19900529**

REP JP 48001140; JP 53086047; DE 3705434; EP 422803; GB 1352420; WO 9116033; EP 42280340; JP 04081140; JP 05386047; WO 91160337

IC ICM **A61K007-16**; **A61K007-22**

AB WO 9118585 A UPAB: 19931006

Oral compsn. contains **cetyl pyridinium chloride** (I) and the alkyl ester of an N-long chain acyl basic aminoacid (II) or its salt.

The amount of (I) is 0.0002-1 (0.01-1) weight%. The amino acid of (II) is orthnithine, lysine or arginine, as the optically active or racemic form. The acyl group contains 8-22C and is e.g. citric, tartaric lauric, myristic, palmitic, or stearic acids, or a mixture derived from beef fat or vegetable oil. The ester gp. is e.g. Me, Et, Pr. The salt is e.g. chloride, sulphate, acetate p-toluene sulphonate, fatty acid salt, acidic aminoacid, especially glutamate, pyroglutamate, acetate or citrate. The ratio of I:II is 1:0.2-10. The compsn. is included in tooth powder, toothpaste, with nonionic or cationic solubilisers especially polyoxyethylene-polyorypropylene glycol or ethylene diamino tetrapolyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol.

USE/ADVANTAGE

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; **A12-V04B**; B07-D04A; B10-A17; B10-B01B; B12-A01;

B12-L03; B12-L04; **D08-A05**
ABEQ US 5266306 A UPAB: 19940126
Oral compsn. comprises (a) a bactericidal amt. of **cetylpyridinium chloride** and (b) a N-alpha-longer acyl basic aminoacid lower alkyl ester or salt to promote adsorption to the surfaces of teeth. Amt. of (a) used is 0.002-1 wt.% of compsn. in wt. ratio w.r.t. (b) of 5-10:1.
Ester is e.g. N alpha-cocoyl-L-arginine methyl ester hydrochloride, N alpha-lauroyl-L-arginine-methyl ester pyrrolidone carboxylate etc.
ADVANTAGE - Shows excellent prevention of formation of dental plaque and cavities.
Dwg.0/0
ABEQ EP 485616 B UPAB: 19950918
Use of **cetylpyridinium chloride** and an N alpha-8-22C acyl basic amino acid methyl, ethyl or propyl ester or salt thereof for the prepn. of an oral compsn., whereby the N alpha-8-22C acyl basic amino acid methyl, ethyl or propyl ester or salt thereof promotes the adsorption of the **cetylpyridinium chloride** to the surface of the teeth.
Dwg.0/0

L136 ANSWER 31 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1985-013900** [03] WPIX
DNC **C1985-005644**
TI Periodontal antimicrobial film - comprises water soluble polymeric substance and medicinal substance, used for treating pyorrhoea alveolaris.
DC A96 B07 D21 P34
IN IKURA, H; IZUMIZAWA, K; KINOSHITA, S; NOGUCHI, T; SUZUKI, Y
PA (TEIJ) TEIJIN LTD
CYC 8
PI EP 130690 A 19850109 (198503)* 24 <--
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI
JP 59222406 A 19841214 (198505) <--
US 4569837 A 19860211 (198609) <--
JP 03015606 B 19910301 (199113) <--
EP 130690 B 19910918 (199138) <--
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI
DE 3485075 G 19911024 (199144) <--
ADT EP 130690 A **EP 1984-303611 19840529**; JP 59222406 A **JP 1983-95752 19830601**; US 4569837 A **US 1984-616510 19840601**; JP 03015606 B **JP 1983-95752 19830601**
PRAI **JP 1983-95752 19830601**
REP 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...8631; GB 1510999
IC A61K006-00; A61K009-70; A61K031-74; A61L015-03
AB EP 130690 A UPAB: 19930925
Film or sheet to be inserted in a periodontal pocket or gingiva for treating periodontal diseases comprises a water soluble polymeric substance and a medicinal agent. The polymeric substance has a Young's modulus of 10 to 250 kg/mm2 at 25 deg. C and relative humidity of 65 % and a viscosity in 2 % aqueous solution of .5 to 30,000 cp at 20 deg. C.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is especially intended for the treatment of pyorrhoea alveolans which occurs at the boundary of the gingiva and the tooth and is caused by plaque bacteria. It has the advantage that the medicinal agent is retained at the site of the inflammation and bacterial, but being water pocket.
0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03C; B01-B02; B02-C01; B02-Z; B04-B02C3; B04-B04A; B04-C02; B04-C03A; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B07-F01; B10-B01A; B10-C03; B11-C04A; B12-A01; B12-C02; B12-D06; B12-D07; B12-L04; B12-M10; **D08-B08**
ABEQ EP 130690 B UPAB: 19930925
A pharmaceutical preparation for remedy of periodontal diseases, which is

in the form of a film or sheet and is inserted in a periodontal pocket or gingiva, said pharmaceutical preparation comprising a water-soluble polymeric substance having a Young's modulus of 10 to 250 Kg/mm2 as determined at a temperature of 25 deg.C and a relative humidity of 65%, and a viscosity of the 2% aqueous solution of 5 to 30,000 mPas as determined at 20 deg.C and a medicinal agent for remedy of periodontal diseases.

ABEQ US 4569837 A UPAB: 19930925
Remedy for periodontal diseases comprises inserting a pharmaceutical prepn. in the form of a film or sheet into a periodontal pocket or gingival region. The pharmaceutical prepn. consists of a water-soluble polymeric substance and a medicinal agent for periodontal disease.

The polymeric substance has a Young's modulus of 10-250 kg/mm2 at 25 deg.C and a relative humidity of 65%, and a viscosity of a 2% aq. soln. of 5-30000 CP at 20 deg.C. The Young's modulus is pref. 15-200 and the viscosity is pref. 10-27000 CP. The medicinal agent has germicidal action, an anti-bacterial action, a plaque-dissolving action or an anti-inflammatory action.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used in treating e.g. pyorrhea alveolans. The polymer sheet has sufficient flexibility to facilitate the arrival of the prepn. at the bottom of a periodontal pocket or gingival region, retains a medicinal agent in the pocket for a long time and produces no pain or irritation in the affected part.

L136 ANSWER 32 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1984-249896** [40] WPIX
DNC **C1984-105651**
TI N-Tetra decyl pyridinium salts - for treating gingivitis, plaque and mouth odour.
DC B03 D21
IN RYAN, L D
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC 2
PI US 4472373 A 19840918 (198440)* 5 <--
CA 1227140 A 19870922 (198742) <--
ADT US 4472373 A **US 1983-492520 19830509**
PRAI **US 1983-492520 19830509; US 1984-625267 19840627**
IC **A61K007-16**; A61K031-14
AB US 4472373 A UPAB: 19930925
Gingivitis and guigival bleeding is prevented by contacting the gingival sites of the mouth with an alcoholic solution of 0.075 percent by weight of N-tetradecylpyridinum salts or N-tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium salts of their mixts. as antimicrobial agents.

USE - Controls not only gingivitis, but also plaque and mouth odour.

An example mouthwash consisted of N-tetradecyl-4-ethyl-pyridinium chloride (0.075%), distilled water (73-091%), ethanol (16-250%), glycerol (10.00%), non-ionic surfactant 0.12%, benzoic acid 0.050%, sodium saccharin (0.055%), flavour (0.160%), colour (0.044%) and 10% aqueous NaOH (0.155%).

0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B07-D04; B12-A01; B12-L04; B12-M07; **D08-B08**; D09-A01B

L136 ANSWER 33 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1983-818127** [46] WPIX
DNC **C1983-111776**
TI Agent for preventing and curing caries - contains material preventing formation of rhyparia and material dissolving rhyparia.
DC B05 D21
PA (ENDO-I) ENDO A
CYC 1

PI JP 58172310 A 19831011 (198346)* 6 <--
JP 63024488 B 19880520 (198824) <--
ADT JP 58172310 A **JP 1982-55083 19820402**
PRAI **JP 1982-55083 19820402**
IC **A61K007-16**
AB JP 58172310 A UPAB: 19930925
The agent contains a material (I) for preventing rhyparia from being formed and a material (II) for dissolving rhyparia.
Examples of materials (I) are ribocitrin, levan sucrase, mutanolysin, penicillin, Na fluoride, Na monoflurophosphate, alexidine dihydrochlooride, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, oleilamine hydrochloride, Na lauryl sulphate, etc. Examples of the materials (II) are alpha-1,6-glucanase, alpha-1,3-glucanase, etc. Pref. the proportion of the material (I) is 1:50 to 50:1 by weight The agent id dosed orally in an amount of 0.5-2000 mg/day, pref. 1-100 mg/day.
The agent can be dosed orally, intra-abdominally or intravenously. The agent together with an excipient can be formed into a capsule a tablet, a liquid, etc. and it also can be mixed with tooth paste and foods containing sucrose.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B02-P; B04-B02C3; B05-A01B; B05-B02A3; B07-D04; B10-A09A; B10-A17; B10-B04B; B12-C09; **B12-L03**; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 34 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1971-50148S** [30] WPIX
TI Dental plaque prevention compsn.
DC B07 D21 P34
PA (BRI-I) BRILLIANT H
CYC 1
PI US 3591675 A (197130)*
PRAI **US 1966-557921 19660616**; **US 1969-835267 19690620**
IC A61R007-16
AB US 3591675 A UPAB: 19930831
Dental plaque prevention compsn. Synergistic compsn. comprises an essentially saturated aqueous solution of CO2, about 15% volume ethyl alcohol 1% volume
cetyl pyridinium chloride, and about 2% volume benzethonium chloride. Compsn. provides physico-chemical cleaning and increases vascularity of the gingival tissue and hence the blood circulation in them.
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B05-C04; B07-D04; B10-A22; B10-E04; B12-C09; **B12-L03**; B12-M09; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 35 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1970-75787R** [41] WPIX
TI Denture care packet.
DC A11 A96 D21 P24 Q32
PA (GIN-I) GINSBERG L
CYC 1
PI US 3534887 A (197041)*
PRAI **US 1968-709733 19680301**
IC A45D040-00; B65D035-08
AB US 3534887 A UPAB: 19930831
A disposable denture care packet consists of a sealed envelope having a large compartment containing a fabric impregnated with a denture treating solution separated by a tear line from a smaller compartment containing a denture adhesive. The denture treating solution is preferably a germicidically effective aqueous solution of **cetyl**

pyridinium chloride and domiphen bromide and the adhesive is preferably a combination of pectin, gelatin and sodium carboxycellulose. The packet is preferably rectangular and may be made of plastic film having an inner lining of metal foil. Several packets may be made in one sealing operation.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A03-A04A; A03-C01; A12-P06; A12-V01; **D08-B08**

L136 ANSWER 36 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN **1970-27924R** [17] WPIX
TI Anti-caries dentifrice compsn.
DC A27 B07 D21
PA (PRE-N) PREV-COAT CORP
CYC 1
PI US 3507955 A (197017)*
PRAI **US 1965-504163 19651023; US 1968-778815 19681125**
IC **A61K007-16**
AB US 3507955 A UPAB: 19930831
Anti-caries dentifrice composition... Comprises 3-7 weight% of a dimethypolysiloxane having a viscosity of 50-5000 (pref. 200-1000)cS and 0.5-2% of quaternised tertiary cyclic amines substituted on the nitrogen atom with a C8-C22 aliphatic radical (especially **cetyl pyridinium chloride**).

The composition may also be used in mouth washes, dental creams, chewing gums and denture cleaners.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A06-A00E; A12-V04; B04-C03; B05-B02C; B07-H; **B12-L03**; **D08-B08**

=> => fil medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:02:31 ON 05 MAY 2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 MAY 2004 (20040501/UP). FILE COVERS 1951 TO DATE.

On February 29, 2004, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details. OLDMEDLINE now back to 1951.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a description of changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all l158

L158 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN
AN **91191811** MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: **2083478**
TI Mechanical devices versus antimicrobial rinses in plaque and gingivitis reduction.
AU Finkelstein P; Yost K G; Grossman E
CS Johnson & Johnson Dental Care Company, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
SO Clinical preventive dentistry, **(1990 Aug-Sep)** 12 (3) 8-11.
Journal code: 8004895. ISSN: 0163-9633.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199105
ED Entered STN: 19910602
Last Updated on STN: 19910602
Entered Medline: 19910514
AB The effectiveness of mechanical oral cleaning and oral antimicrobial rinses was compared for gingivitis and bacterial plaque control in 158 subjects. Teeth were brushed ad lib throughout; four of the five groups used either an interdental cleaner, dental floss, an essential oil mouthwash or a cetypyridinium mouthwash. Gingival bleeding (EIBI), visual inflammation (VGI), and tooth plaque coverage were evaluated at zero, six and 12 weeks of product use. After six weeks, bleeding reduction was 42% greater for the interdental cleaner and 21% greater for the dental floss than for the control. All groups showed a further decrease after 12 weeks, but only the 49% reduction of the interdental cleaner was significantly greater than the control. The rinses showed no more reduction in bleeding sites than the control throughout the study. VGI scores were no different from the control for any of the groups. However, the EIBI proved much more sensitive than the visual method finding three times as many inflamed sites. Plaque was reduced by both antimicrobial rinses 27% more than the control over 12 weeks; the interdental cleaner and dental floss groups showed no significant incremental plaque reductions. The results suggest antimicrobial rinses reduce plaque on visible tooth surfaces, but do not penetrate sufficiently between teeth to affect interdental plaque and thus interdental inflammation. However, by disturbing interdental plaque, both dental floss and the interdental cleaner have little effect on visible tooth surface plaque accumulation, yet produce a significant reduction in gingival inflammation.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Analysis of Variance
Cetylpyridinium
***Dental Devices, Home Care**
*Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
Drug Combinations
*Gingivitis: TH, therapy
***Mouthwashes**
***Oral Hygiene: MT, methods**
Salicylates
Terpenes
RN 51273-66-6 (Listerine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

=> => d all tot l169

L169 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96241522 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8624572
TI The status, future, and problems of oral antiseptics.
AU Bouwsma O J
CS Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.
SO Current opinion in periodontology, **(1996)** 3 78-84. Ref: 50
Journal code: 9438825. ISSN: 1065-626X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199606
ED Entered STN: 19960708
Last Updated on STN: 19960708

Entered Medline: 19960627
AB Caries and periodontal disease, the most widespread oral diseases, are commonly treated with various oral antiseptics. These antiseptics are derived from different chemical categories and have different mechanisms of action. Even though the properties of an ideal oral antiseptic have been identified, its formulation has proven elusive. Recent studies with chlorhexidine, triclosan, an amine and stannous fluoride rinse, and essential oil rinse, and others are discussed. Development of novel antiseptic products continues. The hope for the future is that now antiseptic products will treat oral disease better and oral health will improve.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Caries: DT, drug therapy**
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
Maleates: TU, therapeutic use
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
*Periodontal Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Polyethylenes: TU, therapeutic use
Tin Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use
RN 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 9011-16-9 (methoxyethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer)
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Maleates); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Polyethylenes); 0 (Tin Fluorides)

L169 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 80072793 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 117032
TI Clinical studies of plaque control agents: an overview.
AU Lobene R R
SO Journal of dental research, **(1979 Dec)** 58 (12) 2381-8. Ref: 55
Journal code: 0354343. ISSN: 0022-0345.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198002
ED Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800228
AB Dental plaque is massed packed bacterial cells which accumulate on the supra- and subgingival surfaces of the teeth as well as on the oral mucosa. The microorganisms of plaque have been shown to be associated with both dental caries and periodontal disease. This overview of clinical studies of plaque control agents reviews the properties and effects of chemical compounds which have demonstrated a potential for the control of plaque microorganisms. The search for clinically effective antiplaque agents has been stimulated by findings in laboratory and animal studies of plaque dynamics. Based upon these in vitro and in vivo experiments, chemotherapeutic agents such as antibiotics, antiseptics, enzymes, detergents, bacteriosides, antimetabolites, and oxidizing agents have been evaluated against human plaque microorganisms using the ultimate biological model -- man. Continued study of chemotherapeutic agents should be encouraged because many of these drugs have been shown to be safe for human use and may require only the development of a delivery system to potentiate their concentration in a specific local site. Use of these chemotherapeutic agents, which can be self-administered, becomes an attractive way of providing the public with a cost-effective method of

preventing caries and periodontal disease.
CT Check Tags: Human
Animals
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Biguanides: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chelating Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Cost-Benefit Analysis
Dental Caries: ET, etiology
Dental Plaque: CO, complications
Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dextranase: TU, therapeutic use
Dextrans: ME, metabolism
Erythromycin: TU, therapeutic use
Oral Hygiene
Periodontal Diseases: ET, etiology
Polysaccharides, Bacterial: ME, metabolism
Streptococcus: ME, metabolism
Toothbrushing
Vancomycin: TU, therapeutic use
RN 114-07-8 (Erythromycin); 1404-90-6 (Vancomycin); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 9004-54-0 (Dextrans)
CN 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Biguanides); 0 (Chelating Agents); 0 (Polysaccharides, Bacterial); EC 3.2.1.11 (Dextranase)

=> d all tot l170 tot

L170 ANSWER 1 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1999300466 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10371878
TI Efficacy of a mouthrinse containing 0.05% **cetylpyridinium chloride** for the control of plaque and gingivitis: a 6-month clinical study in adults.
AU Allen D R; Davies R; Bradshaw B; Ellwood R; Simone A J; Robinson R; Mukerjee C; Petrone M E; Chaknis P; Volpe A R; Proskin H M
CS Department of Periodontics, Howard University College of Dentistry, Washington, DC, USA.
SO Compendium of continuing education in dentistry (Jamesburg, N.J. : 1995), **(1998)** 19 (2 Suppl) 20-6.
Journal code: 9600713.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199906
ED Entered STN: 19990712
Last Updated on STN: 19990712
Entered Medline: 19990621
AB The objective of this 6-month, double-blind, clinical study, conducted following the American Dental Association (ADA) guidelines, was to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of a newly developed mouthrinse containing 0.05% **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) for the control of supragingival dental plaque and gingivitis. Adult men and women from the Manchester, England, area were entered in the study, and stratified into two treatment groups (CPC mouthrinse and control mouthrinse), which were balanced for baseline Quigley-Hein Plaque Index scores and baseline Loe-Silness Gingival Index scores. Participants were given an oral prophylaxis and instructed to brush their teeth twice daily

(morning and evening) for 1 minute with a soft-bristled toothbrush and fluoride dentifrice provided, immediately followed by rinsing for 30 seconds with 15 cc of their assigned mouthrinse. Examinations for supragingival plaque and gingivitis were conducted after 3 months' and again after 6 months' participation in the study. One hundred eleven participants complied with the protocol and completed the entire 6-month clinical study. At both the 3- and 6-month study examinations, the CPC mouthrinse group exhibited statistically significantly less supragingival plaque and gingivitis than did the control mouthrinse group. At the 6-month examination, the magnitude of these differences met or exceeded 24% for all 4 parameters measured (28.2% for Quigley-Hein Plaque Index, 63.4% for Plaque Severity Index, 24.0% for Loe-Silness Gingival Index, and 66.9% for Gingivitis Severity Index). The magnitude of the reductions in supragingival plaque and gingivitis were adequately large to support a claim of efficacy, in accordance with the criteria provided by the published guidelines of the ADA for the demonstration of the efficacy of a chemotherapeutic agent for the control of supragingival plaque and gingivitis. Thus, the results of this 6-month clinical study support the conclusion that a newly developed mouthrinse containing 0.05% **cetylpyridinium chloride** provides a statistically significant, clinically relevant level of efficacy for the control of supragingival plaque, and for the control of gingivitis, in accordance with the criteria provided by current ADA guidelines.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adolescent
Adult
Aged
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
Follow-Up Studies
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 2 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1999011078 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9797054
TI The effects of a potassium citrate, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, sodium fluoride mouthrinse on dentine hypersensitivity, plaque and gingivitis. A placebo-controlled study.
AU Yates R; West N; Addy M; Marlow I
CS Division of Restorative Dentistry, Dental School, Bristol, UK.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1998 Oct)** 25 (10) 813-20.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199812
ED Entered STN: 19990115
Last Updated on STN: 19990115
Entered Medline: 19981210
AB Home-use studies on dentine hypersensitivity have most commonly involved toothpastes and rarely have mouthrinses been employed. Potassium and/or fluoride toothpastes have been shown effective in the treatment of dentine

hypersensitivity. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a total formulation, containing potassium citrate, sodium fluoride, **cetylpyridinium chloride** mouthrinse compared to the base rinse minus actives in the reduction of dentine hypersensitivity. The study was a randomised placebo controlled, double blind parallel design. At a screening visit, 90 adult subjects were recruited who were suffering from dentine hypersensitivity from at least 1 tooth responding to tactile stimulation (45gm pressure) and had at least 2 teeth responding to evaporative stimulation (air blast). During a washout period of 28 days and throughout the 56-day study period, subjects used a soft filament toothbrush and standard fluoride toothpaste. At baseline (day 1), threshold sensitivities to incremental tactile (10 g to 70 g) and evaporative stimuli were determined. Gingival health was assessed by recording bleeding on probing at 25 g pressure at mesiobuccal and lingual sites. Plaque scores from buccal and lingual surfaces of disclosed teeth were also measured. Subjects then used the prescribed rinse, 10 ml for at least 30 s after brushing 2x per day returning on days 28 and 56 for rescoring of sensitivity, gingivitis and plaque. Data from 88 subjects were used with the intent to treat analyses and 83 in the completely evaluable analyses. Groups were well balanced for demographic data and product returns suggested good compliance. Both groups showed highly significant improvements in tooth sensitivity. The pattern was for greater improvement in the test compared to the control group (statistically significant for the plaque score), whereas bleeding scores, already low, showed no change in either group. By definition, the placebo rinse could not have exerted any therapeutic action; the study therefore provides clear direct evidence as to the magnitude (30%-40%) of the little studied, but assumed, placebo response in dentine hypersensitivity trials.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: AD, administration & dosage
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
Chi-Square Distribution
Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy
Dental Plaque Index
***Dentin Sensitivity: DT, drug therapy**
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
Fluorides, Topical: AD, administration & dosage
Gingivitis: DT, drug therapy
Middle Aged
Mouthwashes: CH, chemistry
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Potassium Citrate: AD, administration & dosage
Sodium Fluoride: AD, administration & dosage
Statistics, Nonparametric
Treatment Outcome

RN 6100-05-6 (Potassium Citrate); 7681-49-4 (Sodium Fluoride); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Fluorides, Topical); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 3 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 1998231507 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 9569988

TI Stabilization of the glucan-binding lectin of Streptococcus sobrinus by specific ligand.

AU Denson A M; Doyle R J

CS Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Louisville, KY 40292, USA.

SO Archives of oral biology, **(1998 Jan)** 43 (1) 33-8.

Journal code: 0116711. ISSN: 0003-9969.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199807
ED Entered STN: 19980716
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19980707
AB Cell suspensions of Streptococcus sobrinus can be aggregated by high molecular-weight alpha-1,6 glucans. The aggregation depends on the fidelity of a cell wall-bound, glucan-binding lectin (GBL). It is thought that the lectin may play a part in the sucrose-dependent accretion of streptococci in dental plaques. Results showed that the anionic detergent, sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) was a potent inhibitor of the lectin. When cells were incubated in SDS and washed to remove the detergent, lectin activity was diminished. Following incubation of the cells with SDS in the presence of glucan T-10, a low molecular-weight alpha-1,6 glucan, the loss of activity was less pronounced, suggesting that the glucan afforded partial protection against denaturation. Urea and guanidine hydrochloride were good inhibitors of the lectin, but, unlike SDS, were not able to inhibit it irreversibly, except at very high concentrations. Cationic detergents, such as **cetylpyridinium** bromide (and chloride), also irreversibly denatured the streptococcal lectin, but were not as effective as SDS in abolishing its activity. The results suggest that alpha-1,6 glucan stabilizes the GBL of S. sobrinus, rendering it more resistant to the effect of chaotropes. This may be one reason why dental plaques tend to resist detergents in dentrifices.
CT Check Tags: Human
Anti-Bacterial Agents: PD, pharmacology
*Bacterial Proteins
Cell Wall: ME, metabolism
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
Dentifrices: PD, pharmacology
Detergents: PD, pharmacology
Endopeptidases: PD, pharmacology
Glucans: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
*Glucans: ME, metabolism
Guanidine: PD, pharmacology
Lectins: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
*Lectins: DE, drug effects
Ligands
Molecular Weight
Muramidase: PD, pharmacology
Octoxynol: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: PD, pharmacology
Streptococcus sobrinus: DE, drug effects
*Streptococcus sobrinus: ME, metabolism
Sucrose: ME, metabolism
Urea: PD, pharmacology
RN 113-00-8 (Guanidine); 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 57-13-6 (Urea); 57-50-1 (Sucrose); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 9002-93-1 (Octoxynol)
CN 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Dentifrices); 0 (Detergents); 0 (Glucans); 0 (Lectins); 0 (Ligands); 0 (glucan-binding lectin, Streptococcus sobrinus); EC 3.2.1.17 (Muramidase); EC 3.4.- (Endopeptidases); EC 3.4.99.- (mutanolysin)

L170 ANSWER 4 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97314490 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9170750
TI Two independent clinical trials comparing pre-brush mouthrinse

formulations in reducing supragingival plaque.
AU Cronin M; Gordon J; Fernandez P
CS New Institutional Service Company, Northfield, NJ 08225, USA.
SO Journal (Canadian Dental Association), **(1997 May)** 63 (5) 347-55.
Journal code: 7907605. ISSN: 0709-8936.
CY Canada
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199706
ED Entered STN: 19970620
Last Updated on STN: 19970620
Entered Medline: 19970612
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Analysis of Variance
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorides: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy**
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Observer Variation
Oils, Volatile: TU, therapeutic use
Probability
Reproducibility of Results
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: TU, therapeutic use
Statistics, Nonparametric
Treatment Outcome
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use
Zinc Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 7646-85-7 (zinc chloride); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Chlorides); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Oils, Volatile); 0 (Plax); 0 (Zinc Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 5 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97278142 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9131476
TI Scanning electron microscopic examination of different cleaners: surface contaminant removal from dentures.
AU Kulak Y; Arikan A; Albak S; Okar I; Kazazoglu E
CS Department of Prosthodontics, University of Marmara, Faculty of Dentistry, Istanbul, Turkey.
SO Journal of oral rehabilitation, **(1997 Mar)** 24 (3) 209-15.
Journal code: 0433604. ISSN: 0305-182X.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199707
ED Entered STN: 19970724
Last Updated on STN: 19970724
Entered Medline: 19970717
AB Dentures were examined by scanning electron microscopy to evaluate removal of surface contaminants. Five complete dentures were obtained during patient appointments. The palatal surface of each denture was divided into eight pieces (1 cm2) then each sample cleaned with Corega, Dentipur,

Fittydent, sodium hypochloride, Savlon, Ipanol, brushing methods and one sample was also kept as a control. They were prepared for SEM examination and photographed at x500. One photograph of each sample was evaluated in random order by three judges for a total of 120 observations. Photographs were compared with one of a clean denture sample. Statistical analysis of the results showed that soaking dentures in sodium hypochloride and Savlon removed significantly more contaminants than any of the other methods used in this study.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Bacteria: UL, ultrastructure
Cetrimonium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Dental Calculus: PC, prevention & control
Dental Calculus: UL, ultrastructure
Dental Deposits: PC, prevention & control
***Dental Deposits: UL, ultrastructure**
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
Dental Plaque: UL, ultrastructure
Denture Bases
***Denture Cleansers: TU, therapeutic use**
*Denture, Complete
Denture, Complete, Upper
Disinfectants: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Combinations
Equipment Contamination: PC, prevention & control
Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
Palate
Sodium Hypochlorite: TU, therapeutic use
Surface Properties
Toothbrushing: MT, methods
RN 37380-83-9 (savlon); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 7681-52-9 (Sodium Hypochlorite); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Cetrimonium Compounds); 0 (Denture Cleansers); 0 (Disinfectants); 0 (Drug Combinations)

L170 ANSWER 6 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97104007 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8948174
TI Mouthrinses as adjuncts in periodontal therapy.
AU Walsh T F
CS Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of Sheffield.
SO Dental update, **(1996 May)** 23 (4) 144-7. Ref: 17
Journal code: 7805969. ISSN: 0305-5000.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199612
ED Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19961219
AB Periodontal diseases are a group of related inflammatory disorders, initiated by dental plaque and causing destruction of the supporting structures of the teeth. Although the inflammatory response is a fundamental defence mechanism against bacterial infection, its persistence over a long period of time may extensively damage the periodontal tissues: cementum, alveolar bone, periodontal ligament and dentogingival tissues. These disorders, despite recent improvements in oral health are still a major cause of tooth loss in patients over 35 years of age.
CT Check Tags: Human

Adult
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: AE, adverse effects
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Child
Child, Preschool
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorine: TU, therapeutic use
Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
Drug Combinations
Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
Gingivitis: DT, drug therapy
Iodine: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Aged
Mouthwashes: AE, adverse effects
Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use
Oxides: TU, therapeutic use
*Periodontal Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Povidone: TU, therapeutic use
Salicylates: TU, therapeutic use
Terpenes: TU, therapeutic use
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use

RN 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 7553-56-2 (Iodine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 7782-50-5 (Chlorine); 9003-39-8 (Povidone)
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Oxides); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

L170 ANSWER 7 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96387458 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8794967
TI Efficacy of a 2-phase oil: water mouthrinse in controlling oral malodor, gingivitis, and plaque.
AU Kozlovsky A; Goldberg S; Natour I; Rogatky-Gat A; Gelernter I; Rosenberg M
CS Maurice and Gabriela Goldschleger School of Dental Medicine, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Ramat-Aviv, Israel.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1996 Jun)** 67 (6) 577-82.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199611
ED Entered STN: 19961219
Last Updated on STN: 19961219
Entered Medline: 19961105
AB The purpose of the study was to examine the anti-malodor, anti-gingivitis, and plaque reducing properties of a 2 phase oil:water mouthrinse compared with a control mouthrinse. Fifty subjects rinsed with one of the two rinses for 30 seconds twice a day over 6 weeks, while continuing their normal oral hygiene habits. Measurements were made at time zero (prior to beginning the rinsing regimen), and > or = 9 hours following rinsing, at intervals of 1, 3, and 6 weeks. Malodor of whole mouth, as well as tongue dorsum anterior and posterior, was assessed on a 0 to 5 semi-integer scale by two odor judges. Volatile sulphide compounds (VSC) were determined using a sulphide monitor. Gingival, plaque, and bleeding indices were recorded for Ramfjord teeth. Oral microbial levels were assessed using the oratest. Salivary levels of diamines (putrescine and cadaverine) were analyzed by HPLC. Results were analyzed by 2-tailed covariant ANOVA, with the time zero value as covariant. Dramatic improvements were observed in

parameters associated with malodor, periodontal health, plaque accumulation, and microbial levels in both groups. As compared to time zero scores, whole mouth odor, tongue dorsum anterior and posterior odors decreased continuously over time, attaining 80%, 79% and 70%, reductions, respectively following 6 weeks, in the 2-phase mouthrinse group, versus 70%, 77% and 59% for the control group. For whole mouth and tongue dorsum posterior, the reductions observed in the 2-phase mouthrinse group were significantly greater than those obtained with the control mouthrinse (P = 0.026 and P = 0.025, respectively), suggesting that the 2-phase mouthrinse is superior to the control mouthrinse in long-term reduction of oral malodor. For bleeding index, gingival index, oral microbial levels, and VSC, differences between the groups were not significant. Diamine levels were not significantly reduced in either group. The control mouthrinse reduced plaque index more significantly than the 2-phase mouthrinse (P < 0.005). The results of this randomized clinical trial suggest that the 2-phase oil:water mouthrinse formulation is superior to the control mouthrinse in long-term reduction of oral malodor.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Analysis of Variance
Breath Tests
Cadaverine: AN, analysis
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Gingivitis: MI, microbiology
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
*Halitosis: PC, prevention & control
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
Putrescine: AN, analysis
Single-Blind Method
Statistics, Nonparametric
Sulfides: AN, analysis
*Surface-Active Agents: TU, therapeutic use

RN 110-60-1 (Putrescine); 462-94-2 (Cadaverine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Sulfides); 0 (Surface-Active Agents)

L170 ANSWER 8 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 96387457 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 8794966

TI The substantivity of a number of oral hygiene products determined by the duration of effects on salivary bacteria.

AU Elworthy A; Greenman J; Doherty F M; Newcombe R G; Addy M

CS Department of Biological Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, England.

SO Journal of periodontology, **(1996 Jun)** 67 (6) 572-6.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.

CY United States

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LA English

FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals

EM 199611

ED Entered STN: 19961219
Last Updated on STN: 19961219
Entered Medline: 19961105

AB The persistence of action, or substantivity, of antimicrobial agents in the mouth appears to be a major variable influencing plaque inhibition.

Such substantivity can be assessed by measuring the duration and magnitude of suppression of salivary bacterial numbers produced by antimicrobial agents. Although this has been determined for some agents, there is little information on the substantivity of the numerous products which contain these and other antimicrobial agents. This study was commissioned on the basis that efficacy cannot be assumed merely because a product contains a known active agent. Nine formulations or products were chosen: 2 rinses containing chlorhexidine or C31G, 4 rinses containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) (with and without fluoride and/or alcohol), a minus-CPC control rinse, and 2 toothpastes with and without stannous fluoride. Additionally, water was used as a placebo control. Twenty health dentate volunteers took part in this blind, 10 cell randomized, single rinse, cross-over study, which was balanced for carryover. Mouthrinses were 15 ml volumes and toothpastes 3 gm in 10 ml water slurries rinsed for 60 seconds. On the day of each study volunteers suspended oral hygiene habits and at approximately 9:00 a.m. rinsed with the allocated formulation. Unstimulated saliva samples were obtained immediately before and 30, 60, 180, 300, and 420 minutes after rinsing. The samples were immediately processed for total anaerobic bacterial counts. All rinses except water and the minus CPC control rinse produced significant falls in counts to 30 minutes. Of more relevance in this inter-treatment comparison-designed study, the C31G rinse showed significant substantivity compared to water only for 60 minutes. C31G was highly significantly less substantive than chlorhexidine from 30 minutes to 420 minutes. The CPC rinses were similar and significantly more substantive than their control rinse to between 180 and 300 minutes. The stannous fluoride and control pastes were similarly substantive to 300 minutes, with the stannous fluoride paste remaining substantive compared to water to 430 minutes. Based on antimicrobial action these formulations varied considerably in substantivity and this is likely to reflect their comparative plaque inhibitory properties.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Analysis of Variance
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
*Bacteria, Anaerobic: DE, drug effects
Biological Availability
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Colony Count, Microbial
Cross-Over Studies
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use
Saliva: MI, microbiology
Single-Blind Method
Time Factors
Tin Fluorides: PD, pharmacology
Tin Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
***Toothpaste: PD, pharmacology**
Toothpaste: TU, therapeutic use

RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Tin Fluorides); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 9 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 96332870 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 8724706

TI A comparison of chlorhexidine, **cetylpyridinium chloride**, triclosan, and C31G mouthrinse products for plaque inhibition.

AU Renton-Harper P; Addy M; Moran J; Doherty F M; Newcombe R G
CS Division of Restorative Dentistry, Dental School, Bristol, UK.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1996 May)** 67 (5) 486-9.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199610
ED Entered STN: 19961015
Last Updated on STN: 19961015
Entered Medline: 19961002
AB There are a large number of mouthrinse products available to the general public for use as adjuncts to oral hygiene. Many have not been evaluated and relatively few comparisons of products have been made. This study compared 4 mouthrinse products containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC), chlorhexidine, C31G, or triclosan with saline rinse included as a placebo control. Twenty dentate volunteers took part in this 4-day plaque regrowth study which had a single blind, randomized cross-over design balanced for residual effects. On day 1 of each study period, volunteers were rendered plaque free by a professional prophylaxis, suspended normal oral hygiene measures, and rinsed twice daily for 1 minute with 15 mL of the allocated rinse. On day 5, subjects were scored for disclosed plaque by plaque index and plaque area. By both measures the order of decreasing product efficacy was chlorhexidine, CPC and triclosan, C31G, and saline. All the differences in favor of the chlorhexidine product were highly significant as were those in favor of the other rinses compared to saline. It is concluded that the findings of this study reflect the actual chemical benefits of the products divorced from the indeterminate variable of toothbrushing.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Betaine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Betaine: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Cross-Over Studies
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Fatty Acids, Unsaturated: TU, therapeutic use
Maleates: TU, therapeutic use
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Polyvinyls: TU, therapeutic use
Single-Blind Method
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use
RN 107-43-7 (Betaine); 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 86903-77-7 (C 31G)
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Fatty Acids, Unsaturated); 0 (Maleates); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Polyvinyls); 0 (polyvinylmethoxyethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer)

L170 ANSWER 10 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96176050 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8593195
TI A new Plaque Glycolysis and Regrowth Method (PGRM) for the in vivo determination of antimicrobial dentifrice/rinse efficacy towards the inhibition of plaque growth and metabolism--method development, validation and initial activity screens.
AU White D J; Cox E R; Liang N; Macksood D; Bacca L
CS The Procter and Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.

SO Journal of clinical dentistry, **(1995)** 6 Spec No 59-70.
Journal code: 8904411. ISSN: 0895-8831.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199604
ED Entered STN: 19960422
Last Updated on STN: 19960422
Entered Medline: 19960411

AB A new method, the Plaque Glycolysis and Regrowth Method (PGRM), is described for the evaluation of antimicrobial effects on plaque metabolism in vivo. The method relies on the experimental observation that in vivo sampled dental plaques, collected from different quadrants of the dentition, produce equivalent rates of metabolic activity and regrowth when similarly dispersed and normalized into incubation media. In applications of the technique to antimicrobial evaluations, overnight fasted dental plaque is collected from a non-treated quadrant of the dentition along the gingival margin. Topical formulations are used in vivo. Following this, dental plaques are collected from other dentition quadrants at extended times, allowing for the back diffusion, clearance and natural intraoral deactivation of antimicrobials within the oral cavity. In vivo treated and non-treated plaque samples are subsequently tested for metabolic and regrowth activity under controlled and standardized conditions in vitro following normalization for biomass. The technique thus combines the necessary biological factors important to the legitimate evaluation of antimicrobial effects in vivo, while benefiting from the improved precision and control provided by in vitro assessment of plaque activity. In this paper evidence is presented validating the PGRM method, and initial activity screens of commercial antimicrobial mouthrinses and toothpastes, including a new stabilized stannous fluoride dentifrice, are described.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Ammonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Ammonium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
Analysis of Variance
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Biofilms: DE, drug effects
Biofilms: GD, growth & development
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Cross-Over Studies
Dental Plaque: ME, metabolism
***Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dentifrices: PD, pharmacology
***Dentifrices: TU, therapeutic use**
Drug Combinations
Fluorides, Topical: PD, pharmacology
Fluorides, Topical: TU, therapeutic use
Glycolysis: DE, drug effects
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
*Microbial Sensitivity Tests: MT, methods
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use
Pilot Projects
Reproducibility of Results

Salicylates: PD, pharmacology
Salicylates: TU, therapeutic use
Sodium Fluoride: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Fluoride: TU, therapeutic use
Terpenes: PD, pharmacology
Terpenes: TU, therapeutic use
Tin Fluorides: PD, pharmacology
Tin Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use

RN 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 7681-49-4 (Sodium Fluoride); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Crest Gum Care); 0 (Dentifrices); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Fluorides, Topical); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Scope mouthwash); 0 (Terpenes); 0 (Tin Fluorides)

L170 ANSWER 11 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 96143520 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 8550857

TI Efficacy on supragingival plaque control of **cetylpyridinium chloride** in a slow-release dosage form.

AU Vandekerckhove B N; Van Steenberghe D; Tricio J; Rosenberg D; Encarnacion M

CS Department of Periodontology, Faculty of Medicine, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium.

SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1995 Nov)** 22 (11) 824-9.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.

CY Denmark

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LA English

FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals

EM 199602

ED Entered STN: 19960306
Last Updated on STN: 19960306
Entered Medline: 19960220

AB To evaluate the relative efficacy of a non-degradable osmotic slow-release dosage form containing 6.6 mg **cetylpyridinium chloride** (MOTS [Mucosal Oral Therapeutic System] CPC) to inhibit new plaque formation and gingivitis, a single-blind, randomised, parallel group pilot study was set up. 52 healthy volunteers were assigned to receive one of the following treatments for 18 days of non-brushing: holding 1 MOTS CPC 2 x daily for 2 h intra-orally, or rinsing 30 s with 15 ml Peridex 2 x daily, or dissolve **Cepacol** (each 1.6 mg CPC) lozenges 2 x daily unsupervised. Before the test period, the subjects received a thorough tooth cleaning followed by tooth polishing 1 x a week for 3 weeks to achieve clinical gingival health. After the start of therapy, the subjects were examined at day 4, 7 (+/- 2), 14 (+/- 2) and 18 (2 +/-). Relative efficacy was assessed by the modified Navy plaque index, the Quigley and Hein index, the planimetric plaque index, as well as the papillary marginal gingival index. There was an increase in both plaque formation and gingivitis over the 18 +/- 2 day period of nonbrushing for all subjects in the study. Peridex was the most effective in inhibiting plaque and gingivitis formation over that period of time. There was no difference between MOTS CPC and **Cepacol** at any time point in plaque accumulation and gingivitis intensity. Peridex was considered more convenient than MOTS CPC. **Cepacol** resulted in more staining at 18 days than MOTS CPC and Peridex.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adolescent
Adult
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: AD, administration & dosage

Anti-Infective Agents, Local: AE, adverse effects
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
Cetylpyridinium: AE, adverse effects
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Chlorhexidine: AD, administration & dosage
Chlorhexidine: AE, adverse effects
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Delayed-Action Preparations
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Dental Prophylaxis
Drug Tolerance
Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Mouthwashes
Periodontal Index
Pilot Projects
Single-Blind Method
Tablets
RN 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Delayed-Action Preparations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Tablets)

L170 ANSWER 12 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96039374 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7593704
TI An approach to efficacy screening of mouthrinses: studies on a group of French products (II). Inhibition of salivary bacteria and plaque in vivo.
AU Harper P R; Milsom S; Wade W; Addy M; Moran J; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Oral and Dental Science, Bristol University, England.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1995 Sep)** 22 (9) 723-7.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199512
ED Entered STN: 19960124
Last Updated on STN: 19960124
Entered Medline: 19951215
AB The aim of this study was to determine the value of screening studies to assess the efficacy of antiseptic mouthrinse products relative to proven products. The products tested were 6 antiseptic mouthrinses available in France. 4 contained chlorhexidine (Eludril, Hibident, Parodex and Prexidine) with Hibident considered the positive control. 1 product contained **cetylpyridinium chloride** (Alodont) and 1 hexetidine (Hextril). Saline was used as the negative control. The 1st study assessed the persistence of action of the products by recording salivary bacterial counts before and up to 7 h after single rinses. The 2nd study measured the inhibition of plaque regrowth, from a zero baseline, in the absence of tooth-brushing over a 4-day period. Both studies used blind randomised crossover designs balanced for residual effects. Salivary bacterial count reductions with time were highly significantly greater for Parodex to 5 h and Hibident and Prexidine to 7 h; There were no significant differences between the latter three chlorhexidine rinses except at 3 h, when decrements were significantly less with Parodex. Despite a mean trend in favour, Alodont, Eludril and Hextril were not significantly different from saline. Plaque inhibition

by area and index was highly significantly different between products. Hibident, Parodex and Prexidine showed similar plaque inhibition and were significantly more effective than all other rinses. Eludril and Hextril were significantly more effective than saline but Alodont was not. Taken with the associated study in vitro and published reports on the same or similar products, it is apparent that efficacy of a product cannot be assumed merely because it contains a known active plaque inhibitor.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
*Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Bacteria: IP, isolation & purification
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Colony Count, Microbial
Cross-Over Studies
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
France
Hexetidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
*Saliva: MI, microbiology
Single-Blind Method
Taste: DE, drug effects
Time Factors

RN 141-94-6 (Hexetidine); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 13 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95256541 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7738271
TI Dietary staining in vitro by mouthrinses as a comparative measure of antiseptic activity and predictor of staining in vivo.
AU Addy M; Mahdavi S A; Loyn T
CS Department of Prosthodontics and Periodontology, Dental School, University of Bristol, UK.
SO Journal of dentistry, **(1995 Apr)** 23 (2) 95-9.
Journal code: 0354422. ISSN: 0300-5712.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199506
ED Entered STN: 19950615
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19950607
AB Extrinsic staining of teeth is a side-effect of some antiseptic mouthrinses. However, few of the many rinse products available to the general public have been investigated for their propensity to cause staining. Dietary factors play an aetiological role in staining and have been used in vitro to study and compare the activity of rinses. The aim of this study was to assess rinse products for staining in vitro and, through the staining reaction, to compare the activity of products containing the same ingredients. Perspex blocks, with or without saliva pretreatment, were soaked in rinses for 2 min, washed and placed in a standard tea solution for 60 min and then the optical density (OD) read on a spectrophotometer. The cycle was repeated 10 times for saliva and 17 times for no saliva specimens or until the maximum OD was exceeded. A series of three separate experiments was performed by this method. The

maximum OD was not exceeded by any product before seven passages and therefore data were compared at six passages. For most products OD increased with saliva pretreatment. Some **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) rinses stained comparably to a chlorhexidine rinse. CPC rinses, most of which contained the same concentration of the antiseptic, varied considerably in their propensity to induce staining and one was little different to water controls. A 0.1% chlorhexidine rinse stained slightly more than a 0.2%. A phenolic/essential oil product produced some staining but zinc, triclosan and other essential oil rinses did not stain.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
Analysis of Variance
Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Drug Combinations
Drug Synergism
Food Coloring Agents: PD, pharmacology
Hexetidine: PD, pharmacology
Materials Testing: MT, methods
Methylmethacrylate
Methylmethacrylates
Models, Structural
Mouthwashes: AE, adverse effects
Mouthwashes: CH, chemistry
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Oils, Volatile: PD, pharmacology
Phenols: PD, pharmacology
Salicylates: PD, pharmacology
Saliva
Spectrophotometry
Tea
Terpenes: PD, pharmacology
***Tooth Discoloration: CI, chemically induced**
Triclosan: PD, pharmacology
Zinc Compounds: PD, pharmacology

RN 141-94-6 (Hexetidine); 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 80-62-6 (Methylmethacrylate)

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Food Coloring Agents); 0 (Methylmethacrylates); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Oils, Volatile); 0 (Phenols); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes); 0 (Zinc Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 14 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95155641 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7852612
TI Antioxidative activities of some chemotherapeutics. A possible mechanism in reducing gingival inflammation.
AU Firatli E; Unal T; Onan U; Sandalli P
CS Department of Periodontology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Istanbul, Turkey.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1994 Nov)** 21 (10) 680-3.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199503
ED Entered STN: 19950322
Last Updated on STN: 19950322
Entered Medline: 19950316
AB Inflammatory periodontal diseases are related to dental plaque formation. Increase in the perfusion of the inflamed tissue results in increased

oxygen supply. Although oxygen has healing effects, it is bound to be a mediator of peroxidation in biological membranes. Chemotherapeutic agents such as chlorhexidine, listerine, sanguinarine, and cetylpridinium chloride and oral antibiotics such as tetracycline HCl and doxycyline were tested for their antioxidative activities. While doxycycline has the highest antioxidant activity in lower volumes (0.1 ml), sanguinarine, listerine and a pace after them, tetracycline HCl, had similar effects in higher volumes (0.3 and 0.4 ml). The results showed that in addition to their antiseptic or antimicrobial effects, these preparations have an antioxidative activity against spontaneous oxidation.

CT Alkaloids: PD, pharmacology
Animals
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
*Antioxidants: PD, pharmacology
Brain: ME, metabolism
Cattle
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
Doxycycline: PD, pharmacology
Drug Combinations
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Malondialdehyde: ME, metabolism
Membranes: DE, drug effects
Membranes: ME, metabolism
Mouthwashes
Oxidation-Reduction: DE, drug effects
Peroxides: ME, metabolism
Salicylates: PD, pharmacology
Terpenes: PD, pharmacology
Tetracycline: PD, pharmacology

RN 2447-54-3 (sanguinarine); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 542-78-9 (Malondialdehyde); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 564-25-0 (Doxycycline); 60-54-8 (Tetracycline); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Antioxidants); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Peroxides); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

L170 ANSWER 15 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95123592 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7823270
TI Efficacy of mouthrinses in inhibiting the development of supragingival plaque over a 4-day period of no oral hygiene.
AU Moran J; Addy M; Kohut B; Hovliaras C A; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Prosthodontics, Dental School, Bristol, England.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1994 Oct)** 65 (10) 904-7.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199502
ED Entered STN: 19950223
Last Updated on STN: 19950223
Entered Medline: 19950216
AB This study was a first stage evaluation of the plaque inhibitory properties of an experimental **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC)/essential oil mouthrinse. The study was a formulation, not ingredient, evaluation and comparisons were made with established mouthrinse products. The 5 rinses tested were: the experimental formulation; a triclosan/copolymer prebrushing mouthrinse; two negative

control rinses, which differed only in color; and as a positive control, a 0.2% chlorhexidine mouthrinse. The study used a 5 cell, 4-day plaque regrowth, double-blind crossover design in which 15 subjects participated. Allocation of mouthrinse sequences was accomplished using 3 replicates of a 5 x 5 Latin square, incorporating balance for carryover. On Day 1, subjects received a scaling and polishing to reduce plaque, ceased toothcleaning, and commenced rinsing twice daily, under supervision, with the randomly assigned rinse. Rinsing time for the experimental and one negative control rinse was 30 seconds and for the other rinses was 60 seconds. On Day 5, plaque was scored by both index and area. Differences in plaque regrowth between the rinse groups were highly significant. The order of efficacy from the most effective was: chlorhexidine rinse (positive control); experimental CPC/essential oil rinse; triclosan/copolymer rinse; and the negative control rinses. From the calculated confidence intervals each rinse differed significantly from each other rinse, except for the two negative control rinses which were comparable to each other. Proportionately, the CPC/essential oil rinse was positioned 30 to 50% between the triclosan/copolymer rinse and the chlorhexidine (positive control). These findings suggest that the CPC/phenolic rinse would seem worthy of further evaluation for adjunctive benefits to oral hygiene.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Chlorhexidine: AD, administration & dosage
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Dental Plaque: PA, pathology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
Gingiva
***Mouthwashes**
Oils, Volatile: AD, administration & dosage
Oils, Volatile: TU, therapeutic use
Oral Hygiene
Placebos
Polymers: AD, administration & dosage
Polymers: TU, therapeutic use
Triclosan: AD, administration & dosage
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use

RN 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Oils, Volatile); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Polymers)

L170 ANSWER 16 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95058336 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7526132
TI An in vitro study to assess the efficacy of antiplaque agents in mouthwash formulations.
AU Frost M R; Harris M P
CS MRF Consultants, Fareham, Hampshire, Great Britain.
SO Microbios, **(1994)** 79 (319) 101-8.
Journal code: 0207257. ISSN: 0026-2633.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199412
ED Entered STN: 19950110
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19941212

AB A rapid and simple in vitro test to evaluate antiplaque mouthwash formulations for their effectiveness in preventing the formation of dental plaque micro-organisms was investigated. Streptococcus mutans grown in brain heart infusion broth containing 5% sucrose was used as the plaque-inducing micro-organism and polymethylmethacrylate (Perspex) strips provided the substrate for the deposition of plaque. Over a period of 3 days the strips were treated twice daily with mouthwash. The Perspex strips were then stained using a plaque disclosing agent, and plaque development was measured using a double beam visible spectrophotometer. The colour intensity of the strips was recorded by laser colour copy to allow visual comparison of results. Two novel antiplaque mouthwash formulations, containing 0.05% **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and 0.05% chlorhexidine gluconate respectively were compared with a commercially available product and a placebo. The technique provides a simple, reproducible in vitro test which is sufficiently sensitive to differentiate between similar formulations.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
*Bacterial Adhesion: DE, drug effects
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
*Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Colorimetry
***Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology**
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
*Drug Evaluation, Preclinical: MT, methods
Methylmethacrylate
*Methylmethacrylates
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Reproducibility of Results
Staining and Labeling
*Streptococcus mutans: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus mutans: PH, physiology

RN 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 80-62-6 (Methylmethacrylate)

CN 0 (Methylmethacrylates); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 17 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95054908 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7965552
TI A study of a pre-brushing mouthrinse as an adjunct to oral hygiene.
AU Hunter L; Addy M; Moran J; Kohut B; Hovliaras C A; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Periodontology, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1994 Aug)** 65 (8) 762-5.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199412
ED Entered STN: 19950110
Last Updated on STN: 19950110
Entered Medline: 19941206

AB A previous clinical screening study demonstrated that a **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) essential oil mouthrinse inhibited plaque regrowth to a significantly greater extent than a negative control or a triclosan/copolymer rinse when used without toothbrushing. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the same ingredient combination as a pre-brushing rinse over a 6-week period. The study employed a 4 group parallel design with a minimum of 50 subjects per group. Subjects with a minimum baseline plaque index of 1.95 were

recruited. The formulations employed were two variations of a CPC/essential oil rinse, a triclosan/copolymer product, and a hydroalcohol negative control. Subjects were rendered plaque free at baseline and then rinsed twice daily before toothbrushing with their allocated product. Plaque was scored at 6 days and 6 weeks. Plaque scores were reduced at 6 days compared to baseline but there were no significant differences between any of the groups. At 6 weeks, plaque scores were significantly lower in both CPC/essential oil groups compared to control. Although both CPC/essential oil groups showed plaque scores which were lower than the triclosan group, in only one of the groups was the difference significant. The triclosan product was not significantly different from control. The results support the previous findings that a CPC/essential oil rinse could be a useful adjunct to oral hygiene when used prior to normal toothbrushing.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Alcohols: TU, therapeutic use
Analysis of Variance
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
*Cyclohexanols
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
Menthol: AA, analogs & derivatives
Menthol: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Aged
*Monoterpenes
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
*Oils, Volatile: TU, therapeutic use
***Oral Hygiene: MT, methods**
Salicylates: TU, therapeutic use
*Terpenes
Thymol: TU, therapeutic use
Toothbrushing
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use

RN 119-36-8 (methyl salicylate); 1490-04-6 (Menthol); 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 470-82-6 (cineole); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 89-83-8 (Thymol)

CN 0 (Alcohols); 0 (Cyclohexanols); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Monoterpenes); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Oils, Volatile); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

L170 ANSWER 18 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95041850 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7953995
TI Mouthrinses as an antibacterial adjunct in periodontal treatment.
AU Simard F; Landry R G
CS Faculty of dental medicine, Universite Laval, Quebec.
SO Journal (Canadian Dental Association), **(1994 Oct)** 60 (10) 906-7, 910-1. Ref: 57
Journal code: 7907605. ISSN: 0709-8936.
CY Canada
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199412
ED Entered STN: 19950110
Last Updated on STN: 19950110

Entered Medline: 19941214
CT Alkaloids: TU, therapeutic use
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Benzydamine: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Drug Combinations
Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Peroxides: TU, therapeutic use
Salicylates: TU, therapeutic use
Sodium Bicarbonate: TU, therapeutic use
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: TU, therapeutic use
Terpenes: TU, therapeutic use
Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use
RN 144-55-8 (Sodium Bicarbonate); 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 2447-54-3 (sanguinarine); 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 642-72-8 (Benzydamine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Peroxides); 0 (Plax); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

L170 ANSWER 19 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 94375600 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8089248
TI A comparison of **cetylpyridinium chloride**, triclosan and chlorhexidine mouthrinse formulations for effects on plaque regrowth.
AU Jenkins S; Addy M; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, England.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1994 Jul)** 21 (6) 441-4.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199410
ED Entered STN: 19941031
Last Updated on STN: 19941031
Entered Medline: 19941019
AB A relatively small number of agents are used in mouthrinse products, although the possible variability in the final formulations is enormous. The aim of this study was to compare equal concentrations of 3 antimicrobial agents, in simple formulations, for plaque inhibition. This 4-day plaque regrowth study was a 5-cell, randomised, double blind cross-over design, involving 20 healthy human volunteers. The mouthrinse formulations were aqueous 0.05% solutions of **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC), chlorhexidine and triclosan, together with a 0.1% CPC and a minus active control rinse. On Day 1, from a zero plaque baseline, volunteers ceased normal oral hygiene and rinsed 2x daily for 1 min. with 10-ml volumes of the allocated rinses. On Day 5, plaque was scored by index and area. All rinses produced lower mean plaque values compared to control, but unlike the CPC and chlorhexidine rinses, the differences with triclosan did not always reach significance. The CPC and chlorhexidine rinses were always significantly more effective than the triclosan rinse. The greatest plaque inhibition was with 0.1% CPC although rarely significantly greater than the 0.05% CPC and chlorhexidine rinses which were similar in efficacy. The results indicate that further

studies on lower concentration chlorhexidine solutions are warranted.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Analysis of Variance
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
Cetylpyridinium: CH, chemistry
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Chlorhexidine: AD, administration & dosage
*Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Triclosan: AD, administration & dosage
*Triclosan: TU, therapeutic use
RN 3380-34-5 (Triclosan); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 20 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 94375593 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8089241
TI The magnitude and duration of the effects of some mouthrinse products on salivary bacterial counts.
AU Jenkins S; Addy M; Wade W; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1994 Jul)** 21 (6) 397-401.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199410
ED Entered STN: 19941031
Last Updated on STN: 19941031
Entered Medline: 19941019
AB The persistence of action or substantivity of an antimicrobial agent in the mouth relates to the plaque inhibitory action of that compound. Substantivity can be assessed by measuring the magnitude and duration of the fall in salivary bacteria following single rinses with antimicrobials. This was a randomised single-blind, cross-over study measuring the effects of single 60-s rinses of 5 mouthwash products on salivary bacterial counts in 14 healthy human volunteers. Effects over a 7-h period were compared with a chlorhexidine rinse product (positive control) and saline (negative control). All but one rinse, containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC), significantly reduced bacterial counts compared to saline up to 5-7 h. No rinse produced the magnitude or duration of effect noted for chlorhexidine and decrements from baseline, with one exception, were highly significantly lower than with the chlorhexidine product. Comparing the 2 CPC rinses, the findings suggest that the activity of one product was vitiated by some other ingredient. The triclosan/copolymer, the essential oil/phenolic and one CPC products exhibited similar persistence. In those cases where information is available, these data are consistent with comparative plaque inhibitory findings for the products or their active ingredients. Again, it is concluded that the method is a useful screening and comparison test for the potential plaque inhibitory activity of antimicrobial oral hygiene products.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult

*Anti-Bacterial Agents: PD, pharmacology
*Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Colony Count, Microbial
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Saliva: MI, microbiology
Single-Blind Method
Time Factors
RN 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine)
CN 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 21 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93217802 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8463939
TI The plaque removal effects of single rinsings and brushings.
AU Binney A; Addy M; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1993 Mar)** 64 (3) 181-5.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199305
ED Entered STN: 19930521
Last Updated on STN: 19930521
Entered Medline: 19930503
AB Chemical plaque removal is one mechanism whereby an agent could improve oral hygiene and gingival health. As with toothpastes most agents, when delivered as rinses, would be considered adjunctive to mechanical tooth cleaning procedures. The aim of this study was to determine whether selected commercial rinses exhibited clinically significant plaque removal properties alone or when combined with toothbrushing with water or a toothpaste. A group of 12 volunteers took part in this single blind, randomized placebo-controlled, 12 cell cross-over study, employing 6 rinses. During each regimen subjects accumulated plaque from a zero baseline over 72 hours. Plaque removal was then measured by index and area after first a single rinse of product and second a subsequent brushing with water or toothpaste. Prebrushing rinsing removed less than 5% of the plaque with little difference between agents. No rinse was more adjunctive than water to postrinse brushings. Most statistically significant differences arose with the chlorhexidine rinse being apparently less effective. However, the possibility of a disclosing dye interaction cannot be discounted as explaining this anomalous result. This study could not support any claim of a direct prebrushing rinse benefit greater than that provided by water to mechanical plaque removal by any of the products tested.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Analysis of Variance
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Borates: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use

***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Phosphates: TU, therapeutic use
Single-Blind Method
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: TU, therapeutic use
Toothbrushing
RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 15181-43-8 (fluorophosphate); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**; 8059-88-9 (Amosan)
CN 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Borates); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Phosphates); 0 (Plax); 0 (Tartrates)

L170 ANSWER 22 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93020100 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1403591
TI The effect of a number of commercial mouthrinses compared with toothpaste on plaque regrowth.
AU Binney A; Addy M; Newcombe R G
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1992 Oct)** 63 (10) 839-42.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199211
ED Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19930122
Entered Medline: 19921125
AB Mouthwashes are frequently used as adjuncts to oral hygiene. However, for some products there is little supportive evidence that rinses provide greater benefits than plain water or additional benefits to the plaque inhibitory action provided by toothpaste. This study was a single blind, randomized, cross-over design in which 6 rinses were compared for inhibitory action against plaque regrowth. The formulations were a **cetylpyridinium chloride** rinse, a prebrushing detergent rinse, a peroxyborate rinse a toothpaste slurry rinse, a chlorhexidine rinse, and a saline rinse. From a zero baseline, plaque regrowth at day 5 was significantly reduced by chlorhexidine compared to peroxyborate; and, in turn, significantly reduced by peroxyborate compared to the other rinses. There were no significant differences between saline or a toothpaste slurry and the **cetylpyridinium chloride** or prebrushing rinse products. The findings would appear pertinent to the value of the respective rinses as adjuncts to oral hygiene.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Analysis of Variance
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Borates
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Phosphates: TU, therapeutic use
Placebos
Single-Blind Method
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: TU, therapeutic use

***Toothpaste: TU, therapeutic use**
RN 11138-47-9 (sodium perborate); 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 15181-43-8 (fluorophosphate); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Borates); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Phosphates); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Plax); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 23 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92393891 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1521398
TI Effectiveness of three mouthrinses to inhibit acid formation by dental plaque under home-use conditions.
AU Grande R H; Singer J M; Santos J F; Nicolau J
CS Institute of Chemistry, University of Sao Paulo, Brasil.
SO Clinical preventive dentistry, **(1992 Jul-Aug)** 14 (4) 19-23.
Journal code: 8004895. ISSN: 0163-9633.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199210
ED Entered STN: 19921023
Last Updated on STN: 19921023
Entered Medline: 19921015
AB A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of three mouthrinses (Plax, **Cepacol** and Fluordent) to inhibit acid formation from plaque collected from 21 volunteer dental students. Plaque was collected on each side of the mouth, two hours after breakfast, once-a-week, after a period of 48 hours without any oral hygiene other than the use of the mouthrinses. Initial pH and the change in pH of plaque incubated with sucrose were recorded up to 120 min. Excepting **Cepacol** for the first week only, no inhibitory effect on acid formation was observed.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
***Dental Plaque: ME, metabolism**
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 24 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92373514 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1354739
TI Haemolytic action of N-alkylpolymethylenediamines.
AU Miyamoto E; Murata Y; Kawashima S; Ueda M
CS School of Pharmacy, Hokuriku University, Kanazawa, Japan.
SO Journal of pharmacy and pharmacology, **(1992 Mar)** 44 (3) 269-71.
Journal code: 0376363. ISSN: 0022-3573.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199209
ED Entered STN: 19921009
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19920918
AB The haemolytic action of various N-alkyl derivatives (lauryl; C12H25-, myristyl; C14H29-, palmityl; C16H33-) of 1,3-diaminopropane, 1,4-diaminobutane, 1,5-diaminopentate, 1,6-diaminohexane, 1,7-diaminoheptane, 1,8-diaminooctane was examined using rabbit red blood cells. The activities of the various derivatives were compared with those of antiplaque agents commonly used as mouthwashes; **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CP) and chlorhexidine acetate (CH). The haemolytic

activities of these agents were dependent on the length of the N-alkyl chain, whereas the number of methylene groups between the nitrogen atoms had little effect. The order of potency was CP, N-palmityl derivatives, N-myristyl derivatives greater than N-lauryl derivatives greater than CH which was similar to the order of the antiplaque effect evaluated in-vitro.

CT Check Tags: In Vitro; Male
Animals
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
*Diamines: PD, pharmacology
*Hemolysis: DE, drug effects
Mouthwashes
Rabbits

RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Diamines); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 25 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92257842 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1813203
TI Comparative study of four over-the-counter mouthrinses claiming antiplaque and/or antigingivitis benefits.
AU Nelson R F; Rodasti P C; Tichnor A; Lio Y L
CS Department of Dental Hygiene, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
SO Clinical preventive dentistry, **(1991 Nov-Dec)** 13 (6) 30-3.
Journal code: 8004895. ISSN: 0163-9633.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199206
ED Entered STN: 19920626
Last Updated on STN: 19920626
Entered Medline: 19920618
AB The efficacy of over-the-counter mouthrinses claiming to have antiplaque/antigingivitis benefits was compared using the modified Loe-Silness Gingival Index and the Quigley-Hein Plaque Index. The double-blind in vivo study involved 122 subjects. Each subject was randomly assigned to one of five groups. Gingival inflammation and plaque were evaluated at 0, 2, 4 and 6 weeks of product use. Results revealed that plaque scores for some of the products were statistically significant from the control at the 4-week and 6-week visits. Changes in the gingival scores were negligible.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adolescent
Adult
Alkaloids: TU, therapeutic use
Benzoates: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
Salicylates: TU, therapeutic use
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: TU, therapeutic use

Terpenes: TU, therapeutic use
RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 2447-54-3 (sanguinarine); 51273-66-6 (Listerine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Plax); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Terpenes)

L170 ANSWER 26 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92237476 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2135339
TI [Effect of **cetylpyridinium chloride** on formation and metabolism of human dental plaque].
Efeito do cloreto de cetilpiridinio sobre a formacao e o metabilismo da placa dentaria humana.
AU Martin L M; Vono A Z; Pinheiro C E; Abdo R C; Bijella M F
CS Faculdade de Odontologia de Bauru, Universidade de Sao Paulo, USP.
SO Revista de odontologia da Universidade de Sao Paulo / USP, **(1990 Apr-Jun)** 4 (2) 108-12.
Journal code: 8900837. ISSN: 0103-0663.
CY Brazil
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Portuguese
FS Dental Journals
EM 199205
ED Entered STN: 19920612
Last Updated on STN: 19920612
Entered Medline: 19920528
AB In this work, the **Cepacol** (**cetylpyridinium** chlorid) diluted 1:2, when used for mouthwashes three time a day decreased the "in situ" formation of human dental plaque, however it didn't decreased neither the plaque fermentation, nor the IEP synthesis by the plaque. When the **Cepacol** was used for treating the "in vitro" dental plaque in both 1:10 and 1:20 dilutions, decreased the fermentation and the IEP synthesis of the "in vitro" plaque.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Child
Dental Plaque: ME, metabolism
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
English Abstract
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Polysaccharides: BI, biosynthesis
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Polysaccharides)

L170 ANSWER 27 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92045294 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1941495
TI The effects of a **cetylpyridinium chloride** prebrushing rinse as an adjunct to oral hygiene and gingival health.
AU Moran J; Addy M
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, South Wales, U.K.
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1991 Sep)** 62 (9) 562-4.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199112
ED Entered STN: 19920124

Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19911217

AB A NUMBER OF MOUTHWASH PRODUCTS containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) are available. Data for individual products are limited, although overall the antiseptic has been shown to reduce plaque. Results for gingivitis reductions by CPC have been equivocal. This study was an active/placebo parallel group design to evaluate the use of a CPC mouthrinse as an adjunct to oral hygiene when used before toothbrushing. Plaque and gingivitis scores were recorded at baseline and after 6 weeks, following twice daily use of the active or placebo prebrushing rinses. Plaque and gingivitis were significantly reduced at 6 weeks in both groups with no significant treatment differences between the active and placebo formulations. Whether the order of rinsing to toothbrushing influenced these findings cannot be determined. However, the results further question the adjunctive benefits of CPC rinses to gingival health.

CT Check Tags: Human
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Double-Blind Method
*Gingival Diseases: PC, prevention & control
Mouthwashes: AD, administration & dosage
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Oral Hygiene
Patient Compliance
Periodontal Index
Placebos
Time Factors
***Toothbrushing**
Toothbrushing: IS, instrumentation
Toothpaste: TU, therapeutic use

RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 28 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92043005 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1939814
TI Dentine hypersensitivity--effects of some proprietary mouthwashes on the dentine smear layer: a SEM study.
AU Addy M; Loyn T; Adams D
CS Department of Periodontology, Dental School, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK.
SO Journal of dentistry, **(1991 Jun)** 19 (3) 148-52.
Journal code: 0354422. ISSN: 0300-5712.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199112
ED Entered STN: 19920124
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19911213

AB Exposed dentine may be sensitive to stimuli depending on the patency of the dentinal tubules. Most abrasive elements tend to produce a smear layer which obturates the dentinal tubules. This layer is easily removed by a number of erosive agents, particularly dietary acids. Mouthwashes are increasingly used and largely investigated for possible benefits to dental health. Rarely do studies assess potential detrimental activity. The aim of the present study was to examine effects of mouthwashes on dentine. Smear layers artificially produced on dentine sections were exposed, for time periods ranging from 3 to 300 min, to mouthrinses alone, or with subsequent brushing for 2 min using water or a fluoride

toothpaste. Assessments were made by scanning electron microscopy. Of the nine rinses tested, six produced no consistently observable changes compared to water treated controls at any time period with or without brushing. A hexetidine rinse and a fluoride/antiseptic rinse both exposed tubules after exposure times of 2 h and longer, an effect enhanced by post-treatment brushing. A phenolic antiseptic rinse consistently removed the smear layer from specimens, an effect enhanced by brushing such that after 10 min exposure and 2 min brushing many tubules were open at the surface. The results indicate that the use of some mouthrinses could predispose to excessive tooth substance loss and dentine hypersensitivity, particularly if used prior to toothbrushing. There is a need to determine whether the intermittent use of some mouthrinses produces cumulative effects on dentine.

CT Check Tags: Human
Benzoates: PD, pharmacology
Benzoic Acid
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
*Dentin: DE, drug effects
Dentin: UL, ultrastructure
***Dentin Sensitivity: ET, etiology**
Fluorides: PD, pharmacology
Hexetidine: PD, pharmacology
Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Phenol
Phenols: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: PD, pharmacology
Time Factors
Toothbrushing
Toothpaste: PD, pharmacology
Water

RN 108-95-2 (Phenol); 141-94-6 (Hexetidine); 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 65-85-0 (Benzoic Acid); 7732-18-5 (Water); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Phenols); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 29 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 91347293 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 1878916

TI Interactions of sanguinarine and zinc on oral streptococci and Actinomyces species.

AU Eisenberg A D; Young D A; Fan-Hsu J; Spitz L M

CS Department of Oral Biology, Eastman Dental Center Rochester, N.Y.

SO Caries research, **(1991)** 25 (3) 185-90.
Journal code: 0103374. ISSN: 0008-6568.

CY Switzerland

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals

EM 199110

ED Entered STN: 19911020
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19911003

AB Sanguinaria extract, which contains benzophenanthridine alkaloids, has been used as a folk medicine for many years. Minimum inhibitory and minimum bactericidal concentrations (MIC and MBC values) for sanguinarine were determined for common and etiologically important plaque bacteria. Because the efficacy of sanguinarine is believed to be enhanced by zinc, isobolograms were assessed to determine their mode(s) of interaction. Hydrogen ion concentration influenced the inhibitory activity of both sanguinarine and zinc. For sanguinarine, at the optimum pH (6.5), MIC values were 4 or 8 micrograms/ml for Streptococcus mutans, Streptococcus

sobrinus, Streptococcus sanguis, Actinomyces viscosus and Actinomyces naeslundii. MIC values were 0.125-0.50 mmol Zn/ml. MBC values ranged from 1 to 8 mmol Zn/ml at pH 5.5. Isobologram data revealed that sanguinarine and zinc interacted synergistically. Viadent oral rinse, which contained 300 micrograms sanguinaria extract/ml and 0.2% zinc chloride (14.9 mmol Zn/l), was inhibitory to all strains tested. MIC values were 1 or 2% (ml Viadent oral rinse/100 ml aqueous solution) for all strains except A. viscosus for which the MIC value was 12% (vol/vol).

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Actinomyces: DE, drug effects
Alkaloids: AD, administration & dosage
*Alkaloids: PD, pharmacology
Anti-Bacterial Agents: AD, administration & dosage
*Anti-Bacterial Agents: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: AD, administration & dosage
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Colony Count, Microbial
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
Mouth: MI, microbiology
Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: AD, administration & dosage
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: PD, pharmacology
*Streptococcus: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus mutans: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus sanguis: DE, drug effects
Zinc: AD, administration & dosage
*Zinc: PD, pharmacology

RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 2447-54-3 (sanguinarine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 7440-66-6 (Zinc); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 30 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 91267238 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2097233
TI Chemical control of plaque.
AU Hogg S D
CS Dental School, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
SO Dental update, **(1990 Oct)** 17 (8) 330, 332-4.
Journal code: 7805969. ISSN: 0305-5000.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199107
ED Entered STN: 19910811
Last Updated on STN: 19910811
Entered Medline: 19910725

AB Plaque is generally accepted as the prime agent in the aetiology of gingivitis and caries. However, it has been estimated that the oral microbial load must be reduced by some 99.9% in order to produce a significant effect on plaque formation--and mechanical tooth cleaning alone is unlikely to achieve this. Considerable effort has therefore been put into researching chemical means of controlling plaque. In the final article of this eight-part series, the author reviews the efficacy and modes of action of the chemical agents currently available.

CT Check Tags: Human
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: TU, therapeutic use
Cetylpyridinium
Chlorhexidine
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Enzymes

Hydrogen Peroxide
Iodine
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Phenols
Toothpaste: TU, therapeutic use
RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 7553-56-2 (Iodine); 7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Enzymes); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Phenols); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 31 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 91257995 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2045183
TI [**Cetylpyridinium chloride** mouthwashes. Comparative effects of scaling alone or with mouthwash].
Bains de bouche au chlorure de **cetylpyridinium.** Effets compares du detartrage seul et accompagne de bains de bouche.
AU Hitzig C; Charbit Y; Varonne R; Teboul M; Souci J; Bitton C; Brumpt P; Douider N
CS Departement de Parodontologie, UFR d'Odontologie de Nice.
SO L' Information dentaire, **(1991 May 16)** 73 (19) 1499-502.
Journal code: 0370756. ISSN: 0020-0018.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
FS Dental Journals
EM 199107
ED Entered STN: 19910802
Last Updated on STN: 19910802
Entered Medline: 19910718
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Aged
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy
Dental Plaque Index
*Dental Scaling
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 32 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 90319322 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2639988
TI [Influence of different mouthwashes on plaque removal and salivary glucose concentration].
Der Einfluss verschiedener Mundspullosungen auf Plaquebesiedelung und Speichelglukosekonzentration.
AU Willershausen B; Gruber I; Joseph W; Anifantaki I
SO Die Quintessenz, **(1989 Oct)** 40 (10) 1863-8.
Journal code: 0217057. ISSN: 0033-6580.
CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Dental Journals
EM 199008
ED Entered STN: 19900921
Last Updated on STN: 19900921
Entered Medline: 19900823
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Alkaloids: TU, therapeutic use

Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
Glucose: AN, analysis
Hexetidine: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
*Saliva: AN, analysis
RN 141-94-6 (Hexetidine); 2447-54-3 (sanguinarine); 50-99-7 (Glucose); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 33 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 89155896 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2646332
TI The effect of a **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) detergent foam compared to a conventional toothpaste on plaque and gingivitis. A single blind crossover study.
AU Addy M; Moran J
CS Department of Periodontology, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK.
SO Journal of clinical periodontology, **(1989 Feb)** 16 (2) 87-91.
Journal code: 0425123. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals; AIDS
EM 198904
ED Entered STN: 19900306
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890411
AB A CPC-detergent formulation in a foam vehicle, was compared with a fluoride toothpaste for its ability to prevent plaque and gingivitis over a period of 12 days. Whilst refraining from all other oral hygiene procedures, the foam or toothpaste was applied to the teeth in fluoride application trays, in a group of 14 volunteers. At days 8 and 12 of this crossover study, the following assessments were made: gingival crevicular fluid; gingival index; bleeding on probing; plaque index; plaque area. Except for plaque area at day 8 of the study, there were no significant differences between the 2 products at either day 8 or day 12. It is therefore concluded that the CPC-detergent formulation, in its present form, does not inhibit plaque and gingivitis more effectively than a conventional fluoride toothpaste.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Plaque Index
***Dentifrices**
*Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
Gingival Crevicular Fluid
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Periodontal Index
Pharmaceutic Aids
Phosphates: TU, therapeutic use
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
Sodium Fluoride: TU, therapeutic use
***Toothpaste**
RN 15181-43-8 (fluorophosphate); 7681-49-4 (Sodium Fluoride); **7773-52-6**

(Cetylpyridinium)
CN 0 (Dentifrices); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Pharmaceutic Aids); 0 (Phosphates); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds); 0 (Toothpaste)

L170 ANSWER 34 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 86112936 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 3455991
TI Chemotherapeutic agents in general practice: two views.
AU Ciancio S D
SO Journal of the American Dental Association, **(1986 Jan)** 112 (1) 22.
Journal code: 7503060. ISSN: 0002-8177.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198602
ED Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860228
CT Check Tags: Human
Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use
***Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy**
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
General Practice, Dental
*Gingivitis: DT, drug therapy
Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Oral Hygiene
Phenols: TU, therapeutic use
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Phenols)

L170 ANSWER 35 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 85023008 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6593085
TI The effect of a 0.1% **cetylpyridinium chloride** mouthrinse on plaque and gingivitis in adult subjects.
AU Ashley F P; Skinner A; Jackson P; Woods A; Wilson R F
SO British dental journal, **(1984 Sep 22)** 157 (6) 191-6.
Journal code: 7513219. ISSN: 0007-0610.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198412
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19841220
CT Check Tags: Human
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
***Dental Plaque: DT, drug therapy**
Dental Plaque Index
Drug Evaluation
*Gingivitis: DT, drug therapy
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
Time Factors
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 36 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 85001955 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6592049
TI Effect of a 0.1% **cetylpyridinium chloride** mouthrinse on the accumulation and biochemical composition of dental plaque in young adults.
AU Ashley F P; Skinner A; Jackson P Y; Wilson R F
SO Caries research, **(1984)** 18 (5) 465-71.
Journal code: 0103374. ISSN: 0008-6568.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198411
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19841116
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
Calcium: AN, analysis
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
Dental Plaque: AN, analysis
Dental Plaque: ET, etiology
***Dental Plaque: PP, physiopathology**
Double-Blind Method
Mouthwashes
Phosphorus: AN, analysis
Proteins: AN, analysis
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
RN 7440-70-2 (Calcium); 7723-14-0 (Phosphorus); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Proteins); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 37 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 84242272 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6376757
TI The effect of surface adsorption and staining reactions on the antimicrobial properties of some cationic antiseptic mouthwashes.
AU Moran J; Addy M
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1984 May)** 55 (5) 278-82.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198408
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19840813
AB The phenomenon of surface adsorption appears fundamental to the antiplaque activity of the cationic antiseptics. Moreover, reaction with chromogenic material is relevant to the local side effect of staining. The purpose of this investigation was to determine how such local reactions affect the antibacterial activity of some of these antiseptics. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of commercial mouthrinses containing alexidine, **cetyl pyridinium chloride**, chlorhexidine gluconate and hexetidine against Oxford staphylococcus (NCTC 6571) and Escherichia coli (NCTC 10418) was established by tube dilution. The effect on the MIC values against O. staphylococcus of adding polymethylmethacrylate polymer or against E coli of adding a standard tea solution was then measured. The zones of inhibition around acrylic blocks soaked in the respective antiseptics, with and without postexposure

washings, were measured. The effects on zone width of placing the antiseptic-soaked blocks in tea were recorded. The MIC values of alexidine, **cetyl pyridinium chloride** and chlorhexidine gluconate, but not hexetidine, were all increased by adding polymethylmethacrylate to cultures. Tea added to the culture increased the MIC values against E. coli for alexidine, chlorhexidine and hexetidine, but not for **cetyl pyridinium chloride.** Zones of inhibition around antiseptic-treated blocks were reduced by washing and, in the case of hexetidine, completely abolished. Tea-soaking further reduced the zones of inhibition for alexidine and chlorhexidine, but not **cetyl pyridinium chloride.**(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Adsorption
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
*Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Biguanides: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: AA, analogs & derivatives
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
***Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology**
Escherichia coli: DE, drug effects
Hexetidine: PD, pharmacology
Methylmethacrylates
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Staphylococcus: DE, drug effects
Tooth Discoloration: PP, physiopathology

RN 141-94-6 (Hexetidine); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 22573-93-9 (alexidine); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Biguanides); 0 (Methylmethacrylates); 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 38 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 81240332 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6942007
TI Evaluation of an oligomer or an oligomer plus **cetyl pyridinium chloride** against plaque, stain, calculus, and gingivitis.
AU Gaffar A; Niles H P; Davis C B
SO Journal of dental research, **(1981 Aug)** 60 (8) 1432-9.
Journal code: 0354343. ISSN: 0022-0345.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198109
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810925
AB A low molecular weight oligomer of sulfoacrylic acid (ND-2) was effective in inhibiting hydroxyapatite formation in vitro at 33 ppm from a saturated solution of calcium and phosphate. The oligomer did not damage or etch human dental enamel in vitro at pH 5.0 and 7.5. It significantly reduced calculus formation when applied topically in beagles at a concentration of 1% in a rinse. In a second study using 30 beagle dogs, the rinses containing 0.1% CPC and 0.1% CPC + 2% ND-2 significantly reduced (alpha less than 0.05) plaque and gingivitis for 12 wk when compared to a placebo rinse. One-tenth percent CPC rinse induced more discoloration of teeth than the placebo, while the rinse containing 0.1% CPC + 2% ND-2 had significantly less discoloration than CPC rinse or the placebo rinse in beagles. Thus the oligomer was effective in reducing CPC-induced discoloration in beagles.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male

Acrylic Resins: AD, administration & dosage
*Acrylic Resins: PD, pharmacology
Animals
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
***Dental Calculus: PC, prevention & control**
Dental Enamel: DE, drug effects
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Dogs
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Mouthwashes
Placebos
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Tooth Discoloration: CI, chemically induced
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Acrylic Resins); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 39 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 81225769 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7017921
TI [Clinical trial of a **cetylpyridinium** dentifrice].
Essai clinique d'un dentifrice au **cetylpyridinium.**
AU Rebstein F; de Crousaz P; Corti M; Jaccard F; Matter J; Huber P; Cimasoni G
SO SSO. Schweizerische Monatsschrift fur Zahnheilkunde. Revue mensuelle suisse d'odonto-stomatologia. Rivista mensile svizzera di odontologia e stomatologia, **(1981 Jan)** 91 (1) 51-7.
Journal code: 20520010R. ISSN: 0036-7702.
CY Switzerland
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198108
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810820
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Clinical Trials
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
***Dentifrices**
English Abstract
Placebos
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
Time Factors
Toothbrushing
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Dentifrices); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 40 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 81098611 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7005652
TI [Protective effect against bacterial plaque accumulation of a mouthwash containing **cetylpyridinium**].
Effetto protettivo sull'accumulo della placca batterica di lun colluttorio contenente cetilpiridinio.
AU Gargiulo V; De Notaris V; Cassese G; Serra G; Silvano G; Celeste G; Battista F; Russo M
SO Minerva stomatologica, **(1980 Jan-Feb)** 29 (1) 39-44.
Journal code: 0421071. ISSN: 0026-4970.

CY Italy
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Italian
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198103
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810324
AB A mouthwash containing 0.05% **cetylpyridium** led to a marked reduction in the accumulation of bacterial plaque in a double-blind cross-over trial on 40 subjects. The preparation is thus a sound mean for the prevention of caries and periodontal disease. Its tolerance and subjective satisfaction were excellent.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage
Clinical Trials
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Double-Blind Method
English Abstract
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Periodontal Index
Time Factors
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes)

L170 ANSWER 41 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 81018471 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6932161
TI The effect of some cationic antiseptics on the acidogenicity of dental plaque in vivo.
AU Oppermann R V
SO Acta odontologica Scandinavica, **(1980)** 38 (3) 155-61.
Journal code: 0370344. ISSN: 0001-6357.
CY Finland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198011
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19801120
AB Two series of experiments were performed in order to compare the ability of different cationic antiseptics to inhibit the acid production in plaque. In addition an attempt was made to evaluate the influence of oral retention on the acid-inhibiting properties of these agents. In one series of experiments acid production, following sucrose applications on plaque, was measured in situ prior to and at given time intervals after rinsing with the individual agents. In a second series the effect of eluting the antiseptics retained in the oral cavity by means of 5 consecutive acetic acid (6 mM) rinses was evaluated. The results showed that chlorhexidine (0.5 mM) was more effective than benzalkonium chloride (1 mM) and piperazine (1 mM). **Cetylpyridinium chloride** (1 mM) was the least effective. Acidic elution markedly reduced the inhibitory effect of single rinses of chlorhexidine (0.5 mM), benzalkonium chloride (1 mM) and the **cetylpyridinium chloride** (1 mM). This effect was less pronounced with a higher concentration (2.2 mM) of chlorhexidine. The results gave support to the view that retention of an agent in the mouth and in plaque is of significance for its ability to

inhibit acid production of dental plaque.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Acids: ME, metabolism
*Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology
Benzalkonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Cations
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
***Dental Plaque: ME, metabolism**
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
Oral Hygiene: MT, methods
Piperazines: PD, pharmacology
Time Factors
RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Acids); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Benzalkonium Compounds); 0 (Cations); 0 (Piperazines)

L170 ANSWER 42 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 80145973 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 295121
TI The effect of cetylpridinium chloride on human plaque bacteria and gingivitis.
AU Lobene R R; Kashket S; Soparkar P M; Shloss J; Sabine Z M
SO Pharmacology and therapeutics in dentistry, **(1979)** 4 (1) 33-47.
Journal code: 1252372. ISSN: 0001-4389.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198005
ED Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800514
CT Check Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
*Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Dental Plaque: AN, analysis
***Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology**
Dental Plaque: PP, physiopathology
Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control
*Gingivitis: PC, prevention & control
Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 43 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 80130336 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6986884
TI A double-blind crossover trial on the effect of **cetylpyridinium chloride** 0.05 per cent (Merocet) on plaque accumulation.
AU Llewelyn J
SO British dental journal, **(1980 Feb 19)** 148 (4) 103-4.
Journal code: 7513219. ISSN: 0007-0610.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198005
ED Entered STN: 19900315

Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800514
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Adolescent
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Chlorhexidine: TU, therapeutic use
Clinical Trials
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Double-Blind Method
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Placebos
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 44 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 79102997 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 282838
TI In vitro studies on the use of **cetylpyridinium chloride** as a bacterial plaque control agent.
AU Holbeche J D; Reade P C
SO Australian dental journal, **(1978 Aug)** 23 (4) 328-31.
Journal code: 0370612. ISSN: 0045-0421.
CY Australia
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197903
ED Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19790313
AB Studies have shown that **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) containing mouthwash may in vitro inhibit artificial bacterial plaque accumulation under certain conditions. These studies, together with the findings of clinical trials, suggest that the clinical activity of CPC in partially limiting plaque accumulation depends on its adherence to cleaned enamel surfaces rather than its penetration in performed plaque.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
Adsorption
Benzalkonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Cetylpyridinium: ME, metabolism
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
Dental Enamel: ME, metabolism
***Dental Plaque: ET, etiology**
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
*Streptococcus mutans: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus mutans: ME, metabolism
RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Benzalkonium Compounds); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 45 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 78256378 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 278566
TI A comparision between chlorhexidine and some quaternary ammonium compounds with regard to retention, salivary concentration and plaque-inhibiting effect in the human mouth after mouth rinses.
AU Bonesvoll P; Gjermo P
SO Archives of oral biology, **(1978)** 23 (4) 289-94.
Journal code: 0116711. ISSN: 0003-9969.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197810
ED Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19781027
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Ammonium Compounds: AN, analysis
*Biguanides: AN, analysis
*Cetrimonium Compounds: AN, analysis
Cetrimonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
***Cetylpyridinium: AN, analysis**
Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology
*Chlorhexidine: AN, analysis
Chlorhexidine: PD, pharmacology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
***Mouthwashes**
*Pyridinium Compounds: AN, analysis
*Saliva: AN, analysis
Time Factors
RN 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Biguanides); 0 (Cetrimonium Compounds); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 46 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 78158476 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 347459
TI The effect of a quaternary ammonium-containing mouthwash on formed plaque.
AU Ciancio S G; Mather M L; Bunnell H L
SO Pharmacology and therapeutics in dentistry, **(1978)** 3 (1) 1-6.
Journal code: 1252372. ISSN: 0001-4389.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197806
ED Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19780612
AB The effect on formed dental plaque of a commercial mouthwash containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** (CPC) was evaluated in forty-one adults. During this fourteen day study no oral hygiene other than the use of a mouthwash was provided. Plaque and gingival indices were scored on sixteen teeth at days 0, 7 and 14. The results of this study suggested that subjects using the CPC containing mouthwash formed less plaque than those using the placebo mouthwash. No change in the Gingival Index was observed. Of those patients using the CPC containing mouthwash, four showed a slight staining of the anterior teeth and five reported a mild burning sensation of the tongue.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
Clinical Trials
Dental Plaque: ET, etiology
***Dental Plaque: PP, physiopathology**
Double-Blind Method
Gingiva: AH, anatomy & histology
Middle Aged
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**

Periodontal Index
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 47 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 77111583 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 797371
TI A clinical study of the effect of a **cetylpyridinium chloride**-based mouth wash on the concentration of Streptococcus mutans in dental plaque.
AU Holbeche J D; Ruljancich M K; Reade P C
SO Australian dental journal, **(1976 Oct)** 21 (5) 383-7.
Journal code: 0370612. ISSN: 0045-0421.
CY Australia
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197703
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19770315
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Cell Count
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
Clinical Trials
Culture Media
***Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology**
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Placebos
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
*Streptococcus: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus mutans: CY, cytology
*Streptococcus mutans: DE, drug effects
Streptococcus mutans: IP, isolation & purification
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Culture Media); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 48 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 76239994 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1065740
TI Effects of two **cetylpyridinium chloride**-containing mouthwashes on bacterial plaque.
AU Barnes G P; Roberts D W; Katz R V; Woolridge E D Jr
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1976 Jul)** 47 (7) 419-22.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197610
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19761001
AB The purpose of this single blind clinical study was to determine the effects of two commerical mouthwashes (one containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and domiphen bromide and the other containing only cetlypridinium chloride) on existing plaque accumulations. A second purpose was to determine if a residual effect could be shown 2 weeks after cessation of using these mouthwashes. A

total of 120 adult subjects, who had been divided into three groups, were initially in the study. For a period of 31 days, the subjects in Group A rinsed with a commercial mouthwash containing **cetylpyridinium chloride** and domiphen bromide; Group B rinsed with a commercial mouthwash containing only ceytlpyridinium chloride; and Group C served as controls and rinsed with colored flavored water. All subjects continued their normal home oral hygiene practices, except that mothwashes other than as assigned were forbidden. The subjects received three identical examinations to determine their plaque scores. The examinations were conducted the day preceding initiation; the day following cessation; and 15 days after cessation of the rinsing procedures. A total of 105 subjects received the first and second examinations, and 93 subjects received all three examinations. Based upon the data obtained, the daily use of each of the **cetylpyridinium chloride** mouthwashes tested, appears to be partially effective in reducing existing bacterial plaque accumulations. The **cetylpyridinium chloride**-domophen bromide product was slightly, but not significantly, more effective than the other commercial mouthwash. Neither commerical product demonstrated a significant residual effect 2 weeks after cessation of use.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
*Ammonium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use
***Cetylpyridinium: TU, therapeutic use**
Dental Plaque: MI, microbiology
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
Drug Combinations
***Mouthwashes: TU, therapeutic use**
Phenyl Ethers: TU, therapeutic use
*Pyridinium Compounds: TU, therapeutic use

RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**

CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Phenyl Ethers); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 49 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

AN 76160345 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 1062978

TI A clinical trial of the efficacy of a **cetylpyridinium chloride**-based mouthwash 1. Effect on plaque accumulation and gingival condition.

AU Holbeche J D; Ruljancich M K; Reade P C

SO Australian dental journal, **(1975 Dec)** 20 (6) 397-404.
Journal code: 0370612. ISSN: 0045-0421.

CY Australia

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals

EM 197606

ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760602

AB A commercially avaiblable mouthwash, containing 0.05 per cent w/v **cetylpyridinium chloride**, reduced dental plaque accumulation by 30 per cent in a clinical trial when used briefly, three times a day, after meals.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
***Cetylpyridinium: AD, administration & dosage**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
*Gingival Diseases: PC, prevention & control
Mouthwashes

Placebos
*Pyridinium Compounds: AD, administration & dosage
Toothbrushing
RN **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds)

L170 ANSWER 50 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 76048446 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1058953
TI Effects of three mouthwashes on existing dental plaque accumulations.
AU Carter H G; Barnes G P
SO Journal of preventive dentistry, **(1975 May-Jun)** 2 (3) 6-8, 10-11.
Journal code: 7502591. ISSN: 0096-2732.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 197601
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760108
CT Check Tags: Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Benzethonium: PD, pharmacology
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
***Dental Plaque: PC, prevention & control**
***Mouthwashes**
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Salicylates: PD, pharmacology
RN 121-54-0 (Benzethonium); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds); 0 (Salicylates)

L170 ANSWER 51 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 75213343 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1097628
TI Clinical evaluation of a quaternary ammonium-containing mouthrinse.
AU Ciancio S G; Mather M L; Bunnell H L
SO Journal of periodontology, **(1975 Jul)** 46 (7) 397-401.
Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197511
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19751101
AB This was a double-blind, radomized, crossover study of adult subjects to evaluate the effect of a test mouthrinse (**Cepacol**) on plaque accumulation. The study was divided into two parts, four weeks each, one in which only a mouthwash was used (part I) and the other in which a mouthwash and toothbrushing were used (part II). 1. The test mouthrinse produced a satistically significant reduction in dental plaque when compared to a placebo rinse. 2. The GI averaged approximately 1.0 throughout the study regardless of which mouthrinse was used. 3. A possible carryover effect of the test mouthrinse was noted. 4. A lower plaque score was seen in 67 to 75% of all patients during the period in which the test mouthrinse was used as compared to the placebo. 5. Ten subjects reported a burning sensation of the tongue with the test

mouthrinse. No objective adverse effects were seen.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Ammonium Compounds: AE, adverse effects
*Ammonium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
Clinical Trials
***Dental Plaque: ME, metabolism**
Gingivitis: ME, metabolism
Middle Aged
Mouthwashes: AE, adverse effects
***Mouthwashes: PD, pharmacology**
Oral Hygiene
Placebos
Toothbrushing
CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Placebos)

L170 ANSWER 52 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 75016024 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 4528780
TI The effects of preoperative rinsing with **cetylpyridinium chloride** on bacteremia associated with the surgical removal of impacted third molars.
AU Huffman G G; Wood W H; Hausler W J; Jensen J
SO Oral surgery, oral medicine, and oral pathology, **(1974 Sep)** 38 (3) 359-66.
Journal code: 0376406. ISSN: 0030-4220.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197412
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19741216
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Bacteroides: IP, isolation & purification
***Cetylpyridinium: PD, pharmacology**
Fusobacterium: IP, isolation & purification
*Molar: SU, surgery
Mouthwashes
Peptostreptococcus: IP, isolation & purification
Preoperative Care
*Pyridinium Compounds: PD, pharmacology
*Septicemia: ET, etiology
Septicemia: MI, microbiology
Sodium Chloride
Solutions
Staphylococcus: IP, isolation & purification
Streptococcus: IP, isolation & purification
Time Factors
***Tooth, Impacted: SU, surgery**
Veillonella: IP, isolation & purification
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride); **7773-52-6 (Cetylpyridinium)**
CN 0 (Mouthwashes); 0 (Pyridinium Compounds); 0 (Solutions)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:05:36 ON 05 MAY 2004)
SET COST OFF

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:05 ON 05 MAY 2004
                E CETYL PYRIDINIUM/CN
                E CETYLPYRIDINIUM/CN
L1              1 S E3
L2              1 S E22
L3              1 S E15
L4              1 S E27
                  SEL RN L1
L5            539 S E1/CRN
L6            322 S L5 NOT ((PMS OR MXS OR MNS OR IDS)/CI OR COMPD OR WITH OR UNS
L7            320 S L6 NOT (CCS OR AYS OR TIS)/CI
L8            134 S L7 AND 1/NR
L9             60 S L8 AND (CL OR BR OR F OR I)/ELS
L10             6 S L9 AND 4/ELC.SUB
L11             4 S L10 NOT (3/I OR 3/BR)
L12             5 S L1-L4,L11
L13             1 S SODIUM SARCOSINATE/CN
L14             1 S 107-97-1
L15           104 S 107-97-1/CRN
L16             5 S L15 AND (K OR NA)/ELS
L17             2 S L16 AND 2/NC
L18             1 S SODIUM FLUORIDE/CN
L19             3 S DEHYDROACETIC ACID/CN
L20             1 S SORBITOL/CN
L21             1 S GLYCERIN/CN
L22             1 S CELLULOSE/CN
L23             1 S TITANIUM DIOXIDE/CN
L24             1 S SILICA/CN
L25             1 S WATER/CN
L26            13 S L13,L14,L17-L25
                  SEL RN
L27         27156 S E2-E14/CRN
L28             2 S L5 AND L27

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:15:24 ON 05 MAY 2004
L29          6393 S L12
L30          4145 S (CETYLPYRIDINIUM OR CETYL PYRIDINIUM)()CHLORIDE
L31            22 S (CETYLPYRIDINIUM OR CETYL PYRIDINIUM)(A)CL
L32            27 S CETYLPYRIDINIUMCHLORIDE OR CETYL PYRIDINIUMCHLORIDE
L33           609 S HEXADECYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE
L34            38 S HEXADECYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE
L35           183 S PYRIDINIUM (L) HEXADECYL (L) CHLORIDE
L36          7546 S L29-L35
L37          2798 S L13,L14,L17
L38           100 S (NA OR SODIUM OR K OR POTASSIUM)()SARCOSIN?
L39          5697 S SARCOSINE
L40            87 S SARCOSINIC ACID
L41           997 S SARCOSINATE
L42           622 S SARCOSIN OR N METHYLGLYCINE
L43           909 S (NA OR SODIUM OR K OR POTASSIUM)(L)(LAUROYLSARCOSIN? OR LAURO
L44            48 S L36 AND L37-L43
L45            29 S L44 AND L18-L25
L46            40 S L44 AND (NAF OR (NA OR SODIUM)()FLUORIDE OR DEHYDROACETIC ACI
L47            41 S L45,L46
L48             7 S L44 NOT L47
L49             1 S L48 AND (DENTAL OR BIOFILM?)
L50            12 S L47 AND (TOOTH? OR MOUTH? OR DENTAL OR ?CARIE? OR ?CARIO? OR
L51           261 S (NA OR SODIUM OR K OR POTASSIUM)(S)(LAURYL SARCOSIN? OR LAURY
L52             7 S L36 AND L51
L53             5 S L52 AND L44-L50
                  SEL DN AN 1 4
L54             2 S L53 AND E15-E20
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L55          13 S L49,L50,L54
L56          37 S L44-L48,L52 NOT L55
                SEL DN AN 10
L57           1 S E21-E23
L58          14 S L49,L50,L57 AND L29-L57
L59          14 S L58 AND (CPC OR CPB OR CETYLPYRIDINIUM? OR CETYL PYRIDINIUM?
                E DENTAL/CT
                E E16+ALL
L60          42 S E2
L61         475 S E6
                E DENTAL/CT
                E E33+ALL
L62       15272 S E2
L63         475 S E6
L64        3767 S E8
                E DENTAL/CT
L65       23454 S E54 OR E55+NT
L66       20727 S E103+OLD,PFT,NT
L67         152 S E126
                E E133+ALL
L68         295 S E2
                E DENTAL PLAQUE/CT
                E E13+ALL
L69          25 S E2
                E DENTAL PULP/CT
                E E13+ALL
                E DENTIN/CT
                E E3+ALL
L70        2505 S E2
                E DENTIFRICE/CT
L71        8160 S E4-E14
                E E4+ALL
L72        8160 S E2
L73        3218 S E13/BI
L74        8392 S E2/BI
                E E16+ALL
L75        3326 S E3,E4,E2+NT
L76        7150 S E14
L77          82 S E15
L78          12 S L44,L52 AND L60-L77
L79          12 S L78 AND L29-L78
L80          11 S L79 NOT CONTAINER/TI
                E CARNELL V/AU
L81           5 S E4,E6,E7
L82           1 S L81 AND L36
                E BIOGLOB/PA,CS
L83           3 S E5-E20
L84           1 S L83 AND L36
L85          11 S L80,L82,L84
L86         448 S L36 AND L60-L77
L87         687 S L36 AND (DENTAL OR DENTIN# OR DENTIFRICE OR TOOTH? OR TEETH?
L88         688 S L86,L87
L89           3 S L88 AND L19
L90           3 S L88 AND DEHYDROACETIC ACID
L91           3 S L89,L90
L92           2 S L91 NOT CONTAINER/TI
L93          12 S L85,L92
                SEL HIT RN

    FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:57:13 ON 05 MAY 2004
L94          11 S E1-E11
L95          11 S L94 AND L1-L28
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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:57:41 ON 05 MAY 2004

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:57:51 ON 05 MAY 2004
L96             2 S (US5380648 OR US4205061)/PN
L97             1 S L96 AND L29-L93
L98             2 S L96,L97

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:02:01 ON 05 MAY 2004
L99             1 S CAUDRY ?/AU AND 1995/PY AND (61 AND 511)/SO
L100            1 S MEIER ?/AU AND 1996/PY AND (70 AND 161)/SO
L101            2 S L99,L100

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:02:12 ON 05 MAY 2004

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:02:26 ON 05 MAY 2004
L102            1 S US4915219/PN
                E CARNELL V/AU
L103            1 S E3
L104          686 S L30/BIX OR L31/BIX OR L32/BIX OR L33/BIX OR L34/BIX OR L35/BI
                E C ETYL/DCN
                E CETYL/DCN
                E E9+ALL
L105          760 S E2 OR 1036/DRN
L106           71 S E4
L107          530 S E6
L108         1073 S L104-L107
                E A61K007-16/IC,ICM,ICS
L109          207 S E3-E47 AND L108
                E A61K007-16/ICA,ICI
L110            3 S E3-E13 AND L108
                E A61K007:16/ICI
L111            0 S E3-E5 AND L108
L112          274 S L108 AND (A12-V02B OR A12-V04B OR B12-L03 OR C12-L03 OR B14-N
L113          237 S L108 AND (P910 OR P911 OR P912 OR P913 OR P923)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M
L114          304 S L109-L113
L115         1705 S L38/BIX OR L39/BIX OR L40/BIX OR L41/BIX OR L42/BIX OR L43/BI
L116          249 S (DEHYDROACETIC OR DEHYDRO ACETIC OR DE HYDRO ACETIC OR DE HYD
                E SODIUM SARCOSINATE/DCN
                E E4+ALL
L117           12 S E2
                E DEHYDROACETIC ACID/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L118          206 S E2 OR 1320/DRN
L119           55 S E4
L120           58 S E6
L121           10 S L114 AND L115-L120
L122            8 S L121 NOT TRANEXAMIC/BIX
L123           33 S L108 AND A61C/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L124            6 S L108 AND A61J/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L125          310 S L114,L123,L124
L126          209 S L125 AND (PY<=1999 OR PRY<=1999 OR AY<=1999)
L127            3 S L115-L120 AND L126
L128            2 S L127 NOT TRANEXAMIC/TI
L129            2 S L122 AND L126
L130            2 S L103,L128,L129
L131           12 S L126 AND (TOOTHBRUSH? OR TOOTH BRUSH?)/BIX
L132            2 S L126 AND APPLIANCE/BIX
L133           14 S L130-L132
L134          195 S L126 NOT L133
                SEL DN AN 7 10 11 18 24 26 37 38 47 57 67 74 107 119 120 131 16
L135           22 S L134 AND E1-E43
L136           36 S L133,L135 AND L102-L135
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     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:54:24 ON 05 MAY 2004

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:54:40 ON 05 MAY 2004
L137          837 S L36
                  E CETYLPYRIDIN/CT
                  E E4+ALL
L138          474 S E20+NT
L139          474 S E20/CN
L140          802 S E20/BI
L141          555 S E22-E36/BI
L142          901 S L137-L141
L143          746 S L142 AND PY<=1999
                  E TOOTHBRUSH/CT
                  E E4+ALL
L144         3951 S E20+NT
                  E E18+ALL
L145         1064 S E18+NT
L146        10425 S E17+NT
L147           16 S L143 AND L144-L146
L148           14 S L147 NOT L101
                  E TOOTHPASTE/CT
                  E E3+ALL
L149         3649 S E13+NT
                  E MOUTHWASH/CT
                  E E4+ALL
L150         6253 S E13+NT
L151           13 S L143 AND L149
L152          122 S L143 AND L150
L153           82 S L143 AND E13
L154           87 S L151,L153 NOT L101
L155           91 S L148,L154
L156           22 S L155 NOT AB/FA
L157           69 S L155 NOT L156
                  SEL DN AN 50 L157
L158            1 S L157 AND E1-E2
L159           90 S L156,L157 NOT L158

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:02:31 ON 05 MAY 2004
                  E DENTAL CARIE/CT
                  E E4+ALL
L160            2 S L159 AND E5+NT
                  E E24+ALL
L161            0 S L159 AND E6+NT
L162           88 S L159 NOT L160
                  E PLAQUE/CT
                  E E24+ALL
                  E E2+ALL
L163        13771 S E6+NT
L164        93499 S E5+NT
L165           51 S L159 AND L163
L166           54 S L159 AND L164
L167           54 S L165,L166,L160
L168           36 S L159 NOT L167
L169            2 S L160 AND L167
L170           52 S L167 NOT L169
L171           38 S L159 NOT L170
L172           36 S L171 NOT L169
L173           36 S L168,L172
L174           30 S L173 AND L138

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